

This Issue in Two Parts—Part I

With This Issue: Quarterly Index

THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS

June 21, 1952

Volume IV, Number 19

Published Each Week by

The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies

**Appointed by the American Council of Learned
Societies and the Social Science Research Council**

The Slavs in the History of the Crimea

Radio and TV as Radio Day Is Marked

Structure of the Wage System in Industry

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Each week the Current Digest of the Soviet Press presents a selection of the contents of the Soviet press, carefully translated in full into English, or objectively condensed by competent editors, and arranged by subject matter. The translations are presented as documentary materials without elaboration or comment. They state the opinions and views of the original authors, not of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. These materials are published in order that they may be of direct assistance to persons engaged in the research and interpretation of public affairs.

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The Slavs in the History of the Crimea

CONCERNING SOME QUESTIONS OF THE HISTORY OF THE CRIMEA. (By Academician B. Grekov. *Izvestia*, June 4, p. 3. Complete text:) The Crimea has played a great role in the history of our country and continues to do so. The Crimean Peninsula emerged very early in the arena of world history and has occupied an important place in the international life of the ancient, medieval and modern worlds. In ancient times the paths of many peoples of Central and Eastern Europe, the Mediterranean, the Near East and Central Asia crossed in the Crimea.

But even in ancient times the determining factor in the history of the Crimea was its relation to the tillers of the soil of the Russian plain, more precisely the Slavic, the Russian population. Historical events of great significance to our country took place on the Crimean Peninsula. For its abundance of historico-archeological remains and historic spots the Crimea may justifiably be called the Soviet Union's preserve of history.

Very important yet difficult problems, correct solution of which is essential to answer many questions of the history of our country, are involved in the history of the Crimea.

Yet there are many distortions, and quite tendentious distortions at that, in the treatment of the history of the Crimea. As is well known, for many centuries the Crimea was the object of the ambitions of many states hostile to Russia, hence there is no cause for surprise that bourgeois scholars of various countries have made all kinds of efforts to satisfy the political programs of their governments by falsifying the history of the Crimea in order to justify their masters' plans of conquest.

Even before the revolution Russian historiography sought to rebuff the foreign falsifiers. However, the old, pre-Marxist historiography committed many sins of scholarship and did not even deal with many quite essential problems associated with the history of the Crimea. These problems were taken up by our Soviet science as early as the first years after the great October socialist revolution.

However, the study of the history of the Crimea was not free of errors. One of the basic errors is study of the history of the Crimea in isolation from the history of the Russian people. Some historians, following the old tradition inherited from bourgeois scholars, considered the ancient and medieval Crimea as exclusively a focus of foreign cultures. The importance of the indigenous population in the historical development of the peninsula and in the development of its productive forces was underestimated.

Some prewar historical works, flattering the Tatar bourgeois nationalists, exaggerated the role of the Crimean khanate, completely without proof or foundation. The inclusion of the Crimea in the Russian state was given a completely incorrect interpretation. This historically progressive event was commonly evaluated as a colonial seizure, as an utter evil in the history of the people inhabiting the Crimean Peninsula at that time.

Marr's unscientific theory, which confused the complex question of the origin of languages and peoples, was particularly harmful to the study of the history of the Crimea.

Comrade Stalin's brilliant works on the problems of linguistics, which disclosed the complete groundlessness and error of Marr's vulgarized "theory," opened up the broadest possibilities for free creative research in all fields of historiography. Following the path indicated by Comrade Stalin, Soviet historians have begun a struggle against every kind of distortion, oversimplification, dogmatism and Talmudism in science.

In the light of Stalin's works, an urgent task faces the Soviet historians studying the Crimea's past: to employ criticism and self-criticism to ensure correct Marxist-Leninist study of the history of the Crimea's past.

For this purpose a joint scientific session of the History and Philosophy Section of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and the

Crimean Branch of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences was held in Simferopol in May, 1952.

Important questions of the history of the Crimea were presented and comprehensively discussed at the session. Of these, perhaps the most important question was that of the time of the appearance of the Slavs on the Crimean Peninsula. The old bourgeois interpretation amounted to considering the Crimea Tauro-Scythian, Greek, Gothic, Tatar. The relation of the Eastern branch of the Slavs, that is, the Russian people of ancient times, to the Crimea is a problem that has interested researchers little. Bourgeois archeologists did not even look for Slavic traces here.

Marr's so-called "new theory of language" asserted that Slavdom represented only a stage in the history of certain peoples inhabiting the East European plain. Since the appearance of J. V. Stalin's fundamental "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics," this presentation of the matter has become completely unacceptable and it is necessary to solve the problem of the origin of the Slavs, particularly the question of the time of their appearance in the Crimea, by other means and other methods.

We cannot say that this problem has already been fully solved, but undoubtedly the correct path to its solution has been found. Doctor of History B. A. Rybakov, who delivered a report on this question at the session, convincingly showed that the Eastern Slavs had already appeared in the Crimea and at Taman as early as the third and fourth centuries A.D., and that a new wave of Slavic settlers penetrated the Crimea (archeological data, particularly the Suuk-Su burial ground, testify to this) and the Bosporus. But this is not a complete solution of the problem. It is quite possible that the Slavs appeared in the Crimea even earlier.

The archeologists are faced with the noble task of making thorough researches and then we will speak about this with complete certainty. But we must recognize the fact that before the Tatars' appearance in the Crimea in the 13th century there was already a considerable Russian population here. Prince Igor's treaty with the Greeks (944), which presumes the presence of Russian people here, indicates this; the memoir of the Gothic toparch likewise testifies to this; it is confirmed by the facts we know about Vladimir Svyatoslavich's campaign against Korsun; there is no doubt about the fact that Russian people and Russian writings were found here in the ninth century.

Another very important question was raised at the session, that of the Scythians and their relationship to Slavdom. Much still remains unknown here. Strictly speaking, we do not even know what the ancient writers meant by the term "Scyth." Does it mean a particular ethnic unity or is this a collective term for many tribes and peoples inhabiting territory far from Greece and Rome and little known to the Greeks and Romans? A tremendous amount of work still faces our linguists, archeologists and historians.

The historians of the Crimea approached a correct solution to the third important question, the interrelationship in the Crimea of the two worlds—slave-owning and so-called "barbarian." There is hardly any doubt that in the Crimea, as in other places in Europe, the future belonged to the "barbarians," that they had taken a great new progressive step, passing the slave-owning structure and creating a new, feudal structure—far superior, in Engels' words, to slavery.

There were several completely correct speeches at the session on the role of the Genoese in the history of the Crimea, which correctly emphasized that the significance of the Genoese in the Crimea does not need reevaluation.

The question of the Goths in the Crimea was posed very sharply and completely correctly. The biased legends of bourgeois historiography about the Goths were exposed and it was shown that the Goths played a very modest role in the history of the Crimea.

Remarks on Russian-Byzantine relations, which, by the way,

were also manifested in the Crimea, were presented in an interesting and new manner at the session. Byzantium's position in the Crimea, the Crimea's relation to Byzantium and the role of the Russians in these relationships have been incorrectly depicted until recently. Prerevolutionary historiography showed a preference for Byzantine sources over Russian ones; our famous chronicles were depicted as accounts written for the Byzantine government. Fortunately for our scholarship, all these ridiculous notions have long been overcome. However, it was not so long ago that articles and even books were appearing with obvious exaggeration of the role of Byzantium in the history of the Russian people. The groundlessness of these exaggerations was pointed out at the session.

In the course of the session the very interesting question of the need to study the history of agriculture in the Crimea was touched upon. One can only give complete support to this proposal. It is precisely the agrarian Russian people who cultivated this branch of production. Perhaps it was the Russian people who brought agrarian skills to the Crimea, as they did to Central Asia and Siberia. If our archeologists succeed in

disclosing this, it will be a brilliant new page in the history of the Russian people in the Crimea.

The session heard an informative report on the Crimean khanate, showing the ties of the khanate with Turkey and the progressive role of the inclusion of the Crimea in the Russian state.

Many other questions on the history of the Crimea were also raised, particularly the very important one of the Crimea in the period of the Civil War and the great patriotic war [1941-1945].

Questions of the history of the Crimea are not only questions of history and local lore. They concern the history of our whole country, since a number of most important problems of principle, of utmost significance to Soviet historiography as a whole, are determined by the Crimean material.

In the course of the session Soviet historians and archeologists, by common efforts, managed, if not to find a complete solution, then at least to approach correct solution of very complicated and important problems of the history of the Crimea and to note the path of further elaboration of them. The sessions unquestionably advanced the study of the history of our great land.

Radio and TV as Radio Day Is Marked

IMPORTANT MEANS OF COMMUNIST TRAINING OF MASSES. (By U.S.S.R. Minister of Communications N. Psurtsev. Pravda, May 7, p. 3. 2100 words. Condensed text:) The Soviet Union now possesses a very large network of radio stations of different powers and intended for various purposes. ...

Soviet broadcasting, which is an important instrument for the political and cultural education of the masses, is doing work of great significance. It enlightens and educates the broad masses of the working people, mobilizing them to struggle for the victory of communism. It tirelessly and steadfastly fights for a lasting peace and for democracy and socialism against the instigators of a new war. Millions of ordinary people throughout the world attentively heed its voice, which points out the road to a happy future for all mankind. ...

Soviet television is also becoming an important instrument for the communist education of the working people. Combining the basic elements of radio broadcasting and the motion picture, it makes it possible to bring the finest achievements of culture and art closer to the masses. Television is becoming very popular not only in cities but also in rural areas. At the beginning of 1952 there were already about 7000 television receivers in Moscow Province, excluding the city of Moscow. Thus the inhabitants of rural areas near television centers can not only hear but see in their own homes the best performances of the country's famous theaters, watch sports events in the stadiums and see new films.

The Kiev television center is now joining the ranks of our country's television enterprises. Thanks to the fact that Soviet industry has equipped it with the most modern and technically perfected apparatus, the audience viewing its programs will be a larger one.

Work on installation of radio facilities takes on a larger scope each year. The number of broadcasting stations is being increased and their equipment improved. In 1951 communications workers overfulfilled the plan for installation of loudspeaker outlets, increasing the number 10% in the course of the year.

Installation of radio facilities in the countryside is making especially rapid progress. The number of collective farm radio centers increased 60% in 1951, and their capacity more than doubled. Collective farms have strung tens of thousands of kilometers of radio transmission lines.

Not just certain advanced areas of the country, but many of the provinces, territories and republics have made considerable progress in installing radio facilities in rural areas during the past year. In a number of areas radio facilities already serve almost the entire potential audience.

Scientific research institutes and the radio industry continued to develop and produce new apparatus for the installation of rural radio facilities during 1951. The power of collective farm radio centers constructed during the year was increased

to ten watts, so that these centers can now serve as many as 200 loudspeaker outlets. This is very important in the light of the amalgamation of collective farms which has taken place. The capacity of wind-driven generators to power these installations has been increased accordingly. ...

However, the successes achieved during the past two years cannot conceal the serious shortcomings which still exist in this important matter.

In particular it must be observed that the rate of installation of radio facilities in the collective farm countryside still lags behind the steadily increasing demands of the collective farmers, and therefore we cannot be satisfied with it. This lag is due above all to insufficient initiative and efficiency on the part of communications workers, who do not always understand how to make full use of local resources and potentialities.

The enterprises of the communications equipment industry also deserve severe reproach. They are not satisfying the demand for loudspeakers, and as a result the capacity of many radio centers is not fully utilized despite the fact that a considerable number of collective farm homes do not have radio facilities.

Enterprises of the communications equipment industry and of local industry are still making too few economical generators, tubes and parts for radio centers. Factories of the electrical equipment industry are not coping with the task of supplying generators, installation equipment and polychlorvinyl cable for underground lines. For this reason alone tens of thousands of loudspeaker outlets installed in 1951 could not be put into operation on schedule, and many Soviet citizens were deprived of the opportunity of hearing radio broadcasts regularly.

Enormous tasks still lie ahead in further developing radio-technology and broadcasting. Our Soviet country, successfully building communism under the leadership of the party of Lenin and Stalin, needs still more radio stations. ...

The Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry, while continuing to strive for a further increase in the number of long-, medium- and short-wave broadcasting stations, must organize ultra-short-wave broadcasting in the near future. Radio broadcasting on these wave lengths has the extremely valuable quality of almost complete lack of interference, which is particularly important in industrial areas.

Industrial application of laboratory investigations in the field of color television has also become an urgent necessity. The color and black-and-white television sets produced industrially should also be able to receive two or three ultra-short-wave stations.

The further development of radio and television broadcasting confronts the Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry with the task of speeding up output of apparatus for

multichannel radio transmission lines. Both technically and economically these lines are the most efficient means of transmitting radio and television broadcasts from large cultural centers to local broadcasting stations and television centers, and for transmitting over heavily loaded lines. Our industry is fully capable of solving these problems. ...

The successes achieved by Soviet radio in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism and the vast authority it has gained among the working people of the whole world are arousing the frenzied malice of the instigators of a new war. At all the conferences and meetings of the International Telecommunications Union the representatives of the U.S.A. and their assistants in the aggressive Atlantic bloc strive at all costs to cut down the number of frequencies on which the radio stations of the Soviet Union and the people's democracies operate. The explanation of this is very simple: it is becoming increasingly clear to the warmongers in Washington and London that the Voice of America and the BBC are working to no avail, for the radio listeners of the world have long ago ceased to believe their corrupt and lying broadcasts.

The American-British imperialists are not succeeding and will not succeed in using radio to disorient the masses and confuse them with lies, concealing the truth from them and paralyzing their will to fight for peace, democracy and socialism. The peoples of the world are realizing more and more on which side truth lies, and whose radio is the genuine voice of truth. ...

SOVIET RADIO. (By A. Puzin, Chairman of U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Radio Broadcasting Committee. *Izvestia*, May 7, p. 3. 2000 words. Excerpts:) ... Workers of the radio industry and the Ministry of Communications are now faced with a task of tremendous importance—that of completing the installation of radio facilities in the U.S.S.R. in the next few years. To carry out this task they will have to more than double the number of loudspeaker outlets in the country as a whole and more than treble it in rural areas. The rapid development of radio installation work will also demand a considerable increase in the output of radio receivers. Completion of the installation of radio facilities in our country will be of tremendous cultural and political significance.

In 1951 the total number of loudspeaker outlets in the country increased 10%, and the number in rural areas more than 20%. Output of radio receivers in 1951 increased 16% in comparison with 1950. ...

A highly important task in developing Soviet television is expansion of the network of television receivers. The 1951 output of television sets was double that of 1950, and in 1952 the population is to receive 60% more sets than in 1951. Yet we are still not meeting even a small portion of the demand for sets by our city and rural population.

We must improve the quality of television sets in every possible way and develop new, improved and cheaper television receivers for collective and individual use.

Soviet radio specialists and workers in research institutes and industrial enterprises must make it a matter of honor to ensure prompt introduction of color television and development of apparatus for transmitting television programs over large distances. ...

Officials of the central and local broadcasting system must do everything possible to improve the quality of broadcasts, to raise their ideological-political and artistic level and to strive for greater variety in radio programs. ...

American and British radio broadcasts are "a filthy stream of war propaganda," "a constant intimidation of people with the atomic bomb," "lies and slander cooked up on a vast scale in the bourgeois kitchen"—this is how foreign listeners speak of them in letters to Radio Moscow. ...

A member of the House of Representatives, Brown, told Congress, "When the Voice of America broadcasts begin you can hear radios being shut off all over Europe." The Voice of America, Brown said, cannot enjoy any success abroad because it broadcasts "too much rubbish" and devotes itself to publicizing the American imperialist policy directed against the interests of other countries and other peoples. Reports have appeared in the American press about a reorganization of the Voice of America, about replacement of its officials and

measures to save it. But neither the number of its stations, nor their power, nor any other measures can save the Voice of America from bankruptcy. Radio propaganda is powerless when it is mendacious, when it goes against the interests of the people. The working people of all countries listen attentively, with affection and hope, to the voice of Moscow. ...

PRESENT-DAY PROBLEMS OF TELEVISION. (By Prof. S. Katayev, Doctor of Technical Sciences. *Izvestia*, May 18, pp. 2-3. 3200 words. Condensed text:) ... New cadres of Soviet television specialists are being successfully trained and the ranks of amateur television enthusiasts are growing. From among these people come most of the innovators in television technology.

With the production of a large number of new television receivers, Soviet television has outgrown the boundaries of the cities. The Soviet consumers' demand for television sets is enormous, and industry is barely able to get large numbers of sets onto the market in time to satisfy it. ...

The basic problems facing us, speaking generally and in the long view, may be reduced to three.

Our first and most important task is to make television a mass affair, so that sets are accessible to every Soviet citizen living in the areas served by television centers.

A second and immensely difficult task is to cover the whole inhabited area of our vast country with television transmission.

In the last analysis both these tasks involve the idea of making television available to every Soviet citizen, regardless of what part of the country he lives in.

The third task is to use all possible means of improving television systems and program quality.

Solution of the problem of mass dissemination of television depends very much on the possibility of simplifying and lowering the cost of television sets.

Illustration of the extent to which Soviet technology is moving in the direction of reducing the cost of television may be seen from the following figures. The TK-1 set produced by Soviet industry in 1938 had an image sweep of only 343 lines, whereas the modern KVN-50 set, which costs less than one-eighth as much, has a definition of 625 lines!

The new simplified television sets will be even cheaper. During the past 14 years the cost of a set has been reduced to about one-tenth of the original price. Hence it is not surprising that demand for them is growing so fast at present.

Some skeptics assert that all the possibilities of radically simplifying and reducing the cost of television sets by improving circuit design have already been exhausted and that further cost reductions can be effected only by improving the technology of production. But in fact it appears that the possibilities for successful creative research in this sphere are almost as great at present as they were ten or 20 years ago. Despite the fact that a large number of ingenious combinations and circuits have already been discovered, successes in various fields of radiotechnology and the introduction of new vacuum tubes offer broad prospects for the discovery and application of new circuit solutions.

This, of course, in no way precludes the possibility of reducing production costs by further rationalization of production, narrower specialization of factories, more rigid standardization of parts, etc.

Prominent among the solutions of the problems of reducing the cost of television sets is the system of so-called television and radio centers, from which programs are sent from one receiver to a number of screens by wire. With one- or two-program broadcasting, this promises to reduce the cost of one hour's use of the television screen by at least one-third. Within the next three to five years this method can be used to create television receiving systems in public buildings, sanatoriums, clubs, hospitals, hotels, etc.

One way of making television more accessible in a manner particularly suited to all types of public places—clubs, parks of culture and Red Corners—is to produce sets with large screens. ...

The main difficulty in extending the area served by television is the fact that for television transmission it is essential to use ultra-short waves (waves less than ten meters in length), and the radius of reliable reception of ultra-short

waves is usually not much greater than the distance of the horizon in line of sight from the transmitting antenna.

Beyond this distance (i.e., beyond the horizon) the strength of the electrical field diminishes so rapidly that for reliable television transmission over a distance twice as great, for example, the power of the transmitter would have to be increased several dozen times.

Thus one might ask whether it would be possible to transmit television broadcasts over longer distances by using a number of so-called intermediate relay stations. In order to cover the territory of the U.S.S.R. with television in this way it would be necessary to build more than 1000 such stations, each of which would have to work on a wave length different from that of the adjacent radio station, since otherwise they would interfere with one another. ...

It has been suggested that in order to reduce costs in putting radiorelay systems into operation the relay stations should be located at a height of several kilometers—for example, on balloons or aircraft. This would make it possible to cover a given area with one-twentieth or one-thirtieth the number of stations, since at a height of 6000 meters a television transmitter could serve an area of up to 300 kilometers radius.

But more problems arise here than when a ground-level transmitter is used.

We should not rule out the possibility of transmitting television by underground cable. However, ordinary telephone cables are of no use for this purpose. ...

The transition from black-and-white to color television is a very important problem.

It must not be thought that it is a question today whether we shall be able to work out the principles of color television. This was a problem 25 years ago, when the Soviet engineer Yu. S. Volkov worked on his electronic system of color television. But today it is no longer, properly speaking, a scientific problem. ...

The principal—almost the only—remaining unsolved problem is that of evolving a color television system which will make it possible to build a comparatively simple receiver suitable for mass use, a receiver which will not cost much more than a black-and-white set.

The introduction of color television ought not to make unusable all black-and-white receivers produced previously. It is quite natural to ask that the color television system adopted should allow existing black-and-white receivers to be adapted as easily as possible for the reception of color television programs, even if only in black and white.

The question whether color television would increase the already very heavy load on intercity communications channels on which long-distance television programs would be transmitted is also of exceptional importance. A considerable increase in the load on these would lead to an enormous increase in the cost of intercity lines—i.e., to a factor which would postpone for many years the introduction of color in intercity television transmissions. Yet even in its simplest form the switch from black-and-white to color television means a trebling of this load.

The state of work on these problems at the present time is such that we may count on successful solution of them in the near future. ...

SOVIET RADIO AMATEURS. (By O. Yelin. Trud, May 7, p. 3. 1200 words. Summary:) Radio broadcasting in the U.S.S.R. has reached huge proportions and has entered into the everyday life of millions.

Millions of private receiving sets and tens of thousands of receiving centers are now in operation in the Soviet Union. More than 1000 receiving centers were built in 1950 and more than 2000 more in 1951. The Ministry of Communications' production plan for plug-in speakers was fulfilled 124% in 1951, and the five-year plan for construction of broadcasting stations was surpassed 39%.

Hundreds of thousands of people now participate in the radio amateur movement. This movement has made a large contribution to the development of Soviet radio, since many talented designers, research workers, engineers and Stakhanovite innovators have come from amateur ranks.

The first radio amateur circles were organized in Moscow

factories under trade union clubs and Red Corners. In 1924, when the first radios were put on sale, a bureau to aid radio amateurs was established under the Moscow City Council of Trade Unions. The trade unions opened experimental shops for radio amateurs and organized consultations.

The first transmission center was built in the Moscow House of the Unions in 1924. This center provided six lines, to which speakers were attached. In 1926 the radio bureau of the Moscow City Council of Trade Unions began to introduce radio into a number of apartment buildings. Trade union organizations in Leningrad, Kiev, Baku and other cities followed Moscow's example.

Thousands of workers are now mastering the fundamentals of radiotechnology, developing the skills needed in short-wave and ultra-short-wave stations, and learning to assemble and repair equipment.

Together with scientists, engineers and technicians, radio amateurs are developing new instruments and equipment and helping to spread the use of radio to various branches of the national economy. Only in our country is the art of high-speed radio operation developed. A nationwide contest is held every year and Soviet radio operators now hold world records in transmitting, receiving and transcribing code messages.

Many trade union organizations offer great help to radio amateurs, but some, unfortunately, fail to do so. Radio amateurs at Gorky's Polytechnic Institute built a large laboratory and worked in it for a year assembling a large number of radio sets for use in villages. But the institute directors evidently needed the well-equipped laboratory; the radio amateurs were evicted. For two years now they have had no place to work and the trade union organization has done nothing to help.

Radiotechnology is constantly being adapted to all branches of our national economy. It is the direct duty of trade union organizations to aid radio amateurs and to help expand the network of radio clubs.

(Editorial)—**RADIO DAY.** (Pravda, May 7, p. 1. 1300 words. Condensed text:) Today is Radio Day. Inaugurated by the Soviet government to popularize our country's achievements in the field of radio science and technology and encourage amateur radio work among large sections of the population, Radio Day has become a tradition.

Radio Day is linked with the outstanding conception of the great Russian scientist A. S. Popov, who opened up a new era in the development of science and technology, the epoch of radio. Fifty-seven years ago, on May 7, 1895, Popov publicly demonstrated the first radio receiver in the world, which he had built. Mankind received from the great Russian scientist an invention which began a genuine revolution in science and technology.

It is notable that all the outstanding inventions and discoveries in the field of radio belong to the scientists and inventors of our country. Our country is the homeland of such important branches of radiotechnology as radar, radio navigation, television, radio acoustics and the industrial use of high-frequency currents. Every year successes in the development of radio are marked by Stalin Prizes—striking testimony to the high skill and bold creative daring of Soviet radio specialists.

Radio plays an immense role in the life of the Soviet people. In our country it is subordinated to the great purpose of building communism and serves as a mighty medium for the political and cultural education of the masses. ...

Soviet radiotechnology and broadcasting are indebted for their rapid development to the great geniuses of mankind V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin. Lenin pointed out in a letter to Stalin in 1922 that "in no case should funds be spared to organize radiotelephone communications and produce completely serviceable loudspeaker apparatus." Speaking at the 15th Party Congress in 1927, Comrade Stalin emphasized the role to be played by radio and the motion picture in raising the cultural level of the masses. ...

The successes gained in developing radiotechnology and broadcasting in our country are immense, but great and important tasks lie ahead. The most important is to complete installation of radio facilities over the whole country within the next few years, especially in rural areas. Radio must become

an integral part of the life not only of every village but also of every family, every Soviet citizen. ...

The plan for installation of radio relay stations was considerably overfulfilled for the country as a whole in 1951.

But unfortunately the favorable average figures conceal serious shortcomings in installation of radio facilities in a number of provinces, territories and republics. Kirov and Chita Provinces, Krasnoyarsk Territory and the Tatar Autonomous Republic are not fulfilling their plan for installation of radio facilities. In Sverdlovsk Province, formerly one of the most advanced in this respect, the number of loudspeaker outlets actually decreased last year. Certain communications organizations are not displaying sufficient initiative in working on installation of radio facilities and are making poor use of local potentialities, while province and territory Party committees do not pay the necessary attention to this important matter.

Many enterprises of the communications industry, the electrical equipment industry, local industry and the producers' cooperatives are far from fully satisfying the growing needs in the field of radio facilities. The radio industry increases its output of various types of radio receivers for the public each year but produces insufficient spare parts, loudspeakers, tubes, and materials and instruments for the construction of radio transmission lines.

Television, a new branch of radiotechnology with a vast future, is developing ever more widely in our country. An excellent television center has been set up in Moscow, a television station is functioning in Leningrad and a television center is starting operation in Kiev. It is essential to develop this important branch of radiotechnology still further by every possible means, to improve the quality of television sets, increase the range of television broadcasts, master the technique of color television more rapidly and strive toward new heights of progress in television technology. ...

It is the honorable task of Soviet radio to propagandize widely the all-conquering ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the

Stalinist foreign policy of peace and friendship among peoples and the successes of communist construction in our country. ...

Local Party organizations must pay greater attention to the work of radio broadcast committees and communications organizations. ...

It is a matter of honor for workers connected with Soviet radio to speed up the installation of radio facilities by all possible means, to improve the quality of broadcasts and raise the role of radio as a mighty medium for the communist education of the working people.

IN HONOR OF RADIO DAY. (Pravda, May 8, p. 2. Complete text:) Yesterday our country observed Radio Day.

A formal meeting in the Hall of Columns in Moscow was attended by representatives of Party and Soviet organizations, officials of the U.S.S.R. Ministries of Communications and the Communications Equipment Industry and of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Radio Broadcast and Broadcasting Committees, and representatives of the A. S. Popov All-Soviet Radiotechnology and Electronic Communications Society and the Public Society for Cooperation With the Armed Forces.

The meeting was opened by U.S.S.R. Minister of Communications Comrade N. D. Psurtsev.

Those present enthusiastically elected the Politburo of the Party Central Committee, headed by J. V. Stalin, honorary Presidium.

A report on Radio Day was made by the Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Radio Broadcast Committee, Comrade A. A. Puzin.

Academician A. I. Berg then read out the decree of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences awarding the A. S. Popov Gold Medal to Academician M. A. Leontovich for outstanding work in radiophysics.

Participants in the meeting adopted with immense enthusiasm a message of greeting to Comrade J. V. Stalin.

Suvorov Documents Are Published

A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO THE SCIENCE OF MILITARY HISTORY. (By Professor Maj.-Gen. Ye. Razin. Krasnaya zvezda, April 24, p. 3. 1800 words. Condensed text:) The publication of the second volume of documents of the great Russian military leader A. V. Suvorov* is of great significance. The documents in this collection cover the period from November, 1776, to December, 1790, a period in which Suvorov's talent as a military commander, as a diplomat and as a skillful organizer developed in brilliant fashion. The rich organizing and fighting experience of the great Russian military leader is generalized in the orders, instructions, reports. These documents show the high level of development of Russian military theory in the last quarter of the 18th century and reveal its incomparable superiority to the writings of West European military authorities (Lloyd, Frederick II and others), with their limited metaphysical and mechanical thought divorced from fighting practice.

This period of A. V. Suvorov's activity must be viewed in the light of the main political aims to achieve which the Russian government fought during the reign of Catherine II. These aims determined the political essence and character of Russia's wars during this period, wars which were decisively influenced in their outcome by the victories gained under the command of the great Russian military leader.

For a correct understanding of Russia's foreign policy in the second half of the 18th century it is extremely important to remember the Mongol-Tatar yoke, which lasted more than 200 years and gave rise to a struggle lasting several hundred years to liquidate its consequences. The tearing away of the Ukrainian

and Belorussian territories and also of the Russian Baltic territory, the seizing of the mouths of the southern Russian rivers by the Tatars (remnants of the Golden Horde which had become an instrument of Turkey)—these were some of the consequences of the Mongol-Tatar yoke. The loss of territory, the loss of seas and of a fleet, the seizure by the interventionists of trade routes, and many other things weakened Russia and might have turned Russia from a tributary nation of the Tatars into a tributary nation of Britain or France—a situation which was sought by the ruling circles of these countries. The organizers of the Turkish, Swedish and Polish wars against Russia were Britain and France, which invariably pursued a reactionary policy designed to weaken Russia and to deprive her of independent and self-reliant development. This determined the reactionary character of the wars waged against Russia by Turkey, Sweden and other countries which were instruments of British and French policy.

The main aims of the Russian government's foreign policy during the second half of the 18th century were reunification of Belorussian and Ukrainian territory, strengthening of Russia's position in the Baltic and regaining of the Black Sea coast. This policy determined the (on the whole) objectively progressive character of Russia's wars with Turkey, Sweden and other states. Therefore it is impossible to agree with the author of the "Introduction" to the second volume of A. V. Suvorov documents, who describes the struggle between Russia and Turkey for the Crimea and the Kuban as a struggle for colonial possessions.

The great Russian military leader A. V. Suvorov correctly understood the historic tasks which were being fulfilled during this period by the Russian Army, and this was the basis of his patriotism, of his struggle for the advanced role of Russian military science.

* "A. V. Suvorov—A Collection of Documents" [in Russian], Vol. II. Military Publishing House, Moscow, 1951.

Suvorov was at the outposts—in the Crimea, in the Kuban, on the Danube—ensuring the success of Russian diplomacy and Russian arms. The published documents show the successful diplomatic, organizational and military activity of the great Russian military leader. These documents completely refute the fabrications of West European and Russian bourgeois-aristocratic falsifiers of history who alleged that Suvorov was only a fighting man or at best a tactician, as Napoleon describes him. As the published documents show, Suvorov concentrated his diplomatic activity on the solution of political tasks and not on gaining tactical successes; the solution of tactical tasks he subordinated to strategic aims. ...

For a study of Suvorov's tactics great significance attaches to the maneuver plans of the Crimean Corps, appended to Suvorov's report to Potemkin July 3, 1779. The Soviet military historian will find in these plans many interesting facts which reveal the richness of Suvorov's tactical thought.

The second section of the volume includes documents which characterize Suvorov's activity in the 1787-1791 Russo-Turkish War. We find here brilliant examples of Suvorov's strategy and tactics.

Above all one should note the wealth of material relating to the battle of Kinburn, where Suvorov destroyed a strong Turkish landing force. Success, according to Suvorov, is ensured by the good training of troops and by offensive actions.

Struggling for the advanced role of Russian military science, Suvorov voiced the thought of the necessity of replacing with Russian officers and generals foreigners who did not understand the spirit of the Russian Army and were far from the people.

The systematized material published in the collection relating to questions of the military operations at Ochakov will enable Soviet military historians to expose more fully and more comprehensively the falsifiers of history who attempted to blacken the work of the great military leader at Ochakov and quite groundlessly to attribute to him the blame for the failure of the assault.

Focsani, Rymnik and Izmail are brilliant examples of Suvorov's military science. The falsifiers of Russian military history belittled the significance of these examples, trying to show—and even then not succeeding—their purely tactical signifi-

cance, isolating them from Suvorov's strategy. The published documents restore historical truth. ...

The dispositions and reports provide rich materials for a study of Suvorov's fighting at the River Rymnik, where new aspects of Suvorov's strategy and tactics were revealed. Suvorov, nearing the junction of the Russian and Austrian Armies, regarded as the main strategic task the guaranteeing of the junction of the allied armies by swift, hard blows. This was a new thing in strategy. New in tactics—and particularly evident in the battle at the River Rymnik—was the art of maneuvering and combining operations between different types of troops, units and even sub-units. This maneuvering and combined operation approach was unknown to the West European armies which, as Engels expressed it, were bound by line formation fighting "as by a strait jacket."

In the concluding part of the volume extremely interesting materials are published on the preparation and carrying out of the assault on the strongest fortress of the time, Izmail. The great military leader here showed the superiority of Russian military science and the invalidity of the French engineer Vauban's method of storming fortresses.

The storming of Izmail was a new confirmation by Suvorov of the subordinate role of tactics, which are merely a part of strategy. The strategic situation demanded the capture of Izmail. Suvorov based his calculations on this strategic necessity when he prepared and carried out the assault on the fortress in minimum time.

The materials published in the second volume of the Suvorov documents reflect the great military leader's fruitful diplomatic activity. Suvorov skillfully supported the candidature of the Crimean Khan Shagin-Girei and avoided open clashes with the Turks, playing hob with their provocations. Suvorov proved himself still more skillful as a diplomat in the matter of assuring the Russian frontier in the Kuban, where it was necessary to take into account the peculiarities of a complicated situation that had arisen as a result of intertribal struggle among the peoples of the Northern Caucasus. ...

The second volume of the "Documents" gives rich materials which enable the reader to study in detail the struggle of the great Russian military leader A. V. Suvorov for the advanced role of Russian military science.

Structure of the Wage System in Industry

To Aid the Trade Union Aktiv: ORGANIZATION OF WAGES IN SOVIET INDUSTRY. (By A. Stepanov, Director of Wages Division, Central Council of Trade Unions. Trud, April 13, p. 2. 2000 words. Condensed text:) ... The constant increase in technical equipment and improvement in labor organization in our country are bringing about a steady increase in labor productivity. This in turn is accompanied by increased wages; labor productivity, incidentally, increases faster than wages. This ensures a steady reduction in the unit cost of production and increased socialist accumulations. The steady rise in labor productivity and reduction in the unit cost of production enable the Soviet state to follow a policy of reducing prices, which results in a steady increase in real wages and in higher living standards. ...

The wage system (wages, wage tables and schedules of qualifications for wage categories) determines the wages paid to workers. It is used to grade all types of work according to their complexity and degree of difficulty and to determine different wages for workers of different skills and jobs.

The wage table determines the relationship between wages of workers with different qualifications. For example, in machine building the wages paid a worker in the eighth category are now usually 2.6 times those of one in the first category. Here is one of the tables used in the machine-building industry:

Wage categories:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wage coefficients:	1.0	1.13	1.28	1.46	1.67	1.95	2.30	2.60

The coefficients in the table determine how much more a worker in a given category is paid than one in the first category, i.e., a worker doing the most elementary, unskilled work. Wage tables and wages are set by the government; the management of enterprises does not have the right to change them.

The wage table is the most common method of determining wages on the basis of qualifications and working conditions. However, some types of industry meet this problem in other ways. The coal industry, for example, does not have the usual wage table and wage coefficients. All workers are classified according to ten occupations and wages are set for each job [without coefficients].

Hourly wage rates are established to determine wages per unit of time (hour, day or month). An enterprise usually has one wage table and several wage rates for the first category: for workers paid by the unit of time worked, for pieceworkers and for dangerous work and work involving extreme heat or cold. Pay for dangerous work and work involving extreme heat is 12% to 15% higher than for work involving extreme cold. In turn, piecework involving extreme cold commands higher pay than work per unit of time.

A worker's category and the categories of jobs are determined by the management on the basis of the schedules of qualifications for wage categories, which contain examples of the jobs most frequently involved in a given type of production as well as the job requirements (work skills, training, ability to organize the work space, etc.). These schedules are revised and supplemented as equipment and technology improve, as new types of production are launched and as working conditions change.

Salary tables set forth the payment of engineers, technicians and employees; these tables specify the minimum and maximum salaries for given jobs, and within these limits salaries are fixed for each employee according to amount of work, qualifications and training. In addition, engineers and technicians receive bonuses for fulfillment and overfulfillment of the state plan for full range and assortment of output, provided the unit cost of production has been reduced at the same time.

There are two forms of payment for labor in industry, agriculture, transportation and construction work: piece rates and pay per unit of time. Piece-rate pay is the more important, and better expresses the direct relationship between the result of the labor performed and the earnings of the worker. This is why it is necessary to work toward shifting to piecework all workers for whom output quotas or time norms can be established.

Graduated piece-rate pay is a form of piece-rate pay that encourages increased labor productivity even more than straight piece-rate pay; payment for production above quota increases progressively. Projects of the Ministry of Machine-Building Enterprise Construction, for example, use a scale according to which 50% more is paid for extra work up to 20% above the norms and twice as much for work above 20%.

Wages based on units of time provide less stimulus for improving work but are successfully combined with the bonus system, especially to improve quality indices. The Soviet government has established bonuses and benefits to encourage workers, engineers and technicians to work for the more important branches of the national economy. They are paid either an additional monthly percentage of their wages and salaries or a lump-sum payment at the end of the year. Greater seniority merits higher payments. In addition, persons who have worked a long time in a single branch of industry are awarded orders and medals of the U.S.S.R. and receive higher old-age pensions.

Every industrial enterprise has a plant wage commission and shop wage commissions. They are formed in order to enlist a large aktiv in dealing with problems of wages, quota-setting and the organization of labor. The membership of the plant commission is approved by the plant's trade union committee and the membership of the shop commission by the shop committees of the union. The chairman of the commission or vice-chairman (a member of the factory, plant, shop committee or union local) is a member, as the representative of the union committee, of the wage grievance commission. The substance and method of work of the wage commission are determined by the statute approved by the Central Council of Trade Unions.

The commission's function is to participate actively in settling all questions of wages and to strive to make all wage systems in effect in the enterprise produce the necessary effect on production. For this it is necessary to possess a deep grasp of the economics of industry.

The commission participates in drawing up the collective [labor-management] contract and checks on its observance with respect to questions of quota-setting and wage payments, as well as the training of workers and raising of their qualifications.

It is the commission's duty to check on whether the regulations approved by the government concerning remuneration of labor are correctly applied and to strive to eliminate defects in the organization of wages.

The commission should take an active part in quota-setting, enlisting leading workers and engineers and technicians in working out progressive technical quotas and seeing to it that the new quotas are correctly fixed. It is very important to see to it that the elementary requirements of the piecework pay system are systematically observed: that is, that piecework orders are distributed to the workers in time and correctly, and that the output and time on the job are correctly taken into account and set down in the orders.

The plan of organizational and technical measures is a basic means of securing higher productivity of labor projected by the plan and of ensuring fulfillment of quotas by all the workers.

It is necessary to strive to have the places of work provided with appliances, tools, materials and parts in order that there may be no work stoppages. Blueprints, job orders and other

data should be delivered to the worker at the same time as the work quota; repair of equipment must be conducted on schedule.

In every case of nonfulfillment of quotas of output the wage commission must determine the causes and take measures to eliminate them. Workers who fail to fulfill quotas because of insufficient qualifications must be sent to Stakhanovite schools, and patronage over them by more skilled workers must be set up.

Every month the wage commission should examine payments to check the computation of wages for accuracy. In the overwhelming majority of cases underpayment or overpayment are the result of lack of qualifications and experience on the part of the bookkeepers. The management of the enterprise should organize courses to improve their qualifications.

It is well known that, in addition to determining their base pay, the labor laws also determine overtime and night work rates, holiday rates, rates for job training, extra pay for years of service, piece rates affected by changes in working conditions, etc. for the workers. Members of factory trade union committees and wage commissions will do a better job if they have a better understanding of labor legislation. ...

WAGES UNDER SOCIALISM. (By D. Konakov. Bolshevik, No. 5, March [published in mid-March], pp. 52-62. 8000 words. Excerpts:) ... In addition to individual piecework, industry in the U.S.S.R. also uses a collective [shop] and brigade [crew] piece-rate system—usually in those areas of production where it is impossible to reckon the output of each worker individually. Under this variation of the piecework system the worker's earnings do not depend directly on his individual output but on the output of his shop or crew as a whole. The total sum of wages is distributed among the members of the shop or crew in conformity with their wage-rate categories and time at work. The shop and crew piece-rate system stimulates increased labor productivity less than the individual system. For this reason it is necessary to reduce the relative extent of the shop and crew piecework system in industry.

The piecework system is of three kinds: direct, progressive and bonus. Under the direct piecework system work is paid according to fixed rates per unit of output, irrespective of the degree of fulfillment of the quota by the worker. Each unit produced by the worker or crew during the working time is paid for according to the same, unvarying rate.

Under progressive piece rates work is paid according to a fixed, invariable rate only within the limits of the established output quota. Every unit of output produced above the quota or above the average actual output is paid for at a piecework rate which becomes progressively greater with the degree of overfulfillment of the established norm. This increase is expressed in percentages of the basic rate. For example, the following standard scale of increase in the basic rate is provided in instructions for applying the progressive piecework system of paying workers at the plants of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Machine Tool Building:

Excess over fixed output quota or average actual output	Increase in basic rate
1% to 10%	30%
10% to 25%	50%
25% to 40%	75%
40% and above	100%

In conformity with this scale the calculation is carried out in approximately the following manner: let us assume that in the course of a month a worker with a quota of 100 articles and a rate of six rubles per unit of output produced 130 articles, exceeding the norm by 30%. The worker would receive 780 rubles (130 x 6) for all 130 articles; in addition, he would receive, for 30 articles, an increase at the rate of 75% of the basic rate—135 rubles (30 x 6 x 0.75)—under the progressive piecework system. The total wages would come to 915 rubles (780 x 135).

Thus, the progressive increase in the rate, depending on overfulfillment of the norm, considerably increases the wages of the worker. Under the direct piecework system, the worker would receive 780 rubles for 130 articles; under the progressive piecework system he receives 915 rubles, 135 more.

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Keeping Gifted Youth From Being Spoiled

(Feuilleton)—TALENTS AND ADMIRERS. (By V. Manion. Komsomolskaya pravda, May 14, p. 3. Complete text:) The newcomers paced the corridors of the Sverdlovsk Conservatory and, nervously clearing their throats, tried their voices from time to time. It seemed to the young people that their voices would surely fail them at a crucial moment. A tall, shy youth waited his turn by the door of the selection committee. He stood mechanically breaking out the teeth of his comb: "They will accept me; they won't accept me."

"Shtokolov!" The young man heard his name and, with his not quite toothless comb in hand, shyly stepped forward.

Although Boris Shtokolov was tense, like the others, he did sing a little better than the others. This "little bit" decided matters; Shtokolov was accepted.

He was still a student in the first grade, but he already had admirers.

"Remarkable!" some raved.

"A second Chaliapin!" exclaimed others.

At first Boris blushed and was embarrassed, but his admirers would not rest. And since there were influential people among them, the Sverdlovsk Philharmonic was given the order: "Arrange a concert for Shtokolov!" The radio committee was advised: "Set up a broadcast for this gifted young man!"

Boris' name shone more and more frequently on the billboards: Shtokolov here, Shtokolov there. When the lettering on the posters reached half a meter in height, his admirers began to observe "some strange changes in the dear boy."

"If I have a good voice, is it worth my while to study anything besides voice?" thought Boris. And he decided: it is not worthwhile. First his piano lessons suffered.

"Why do I need them? I will be a singer, not a pianist!" the student declared.

"These lessons will develop your musical knowledge," the teacher admonished.

"I already know all that!" As if to prove this, Boris banged away at the piano and the distorted melody of a romantic song by Glinka was heard.

The teacher corrected him:

"Glinka did not write it that way at all."

Shtokolov shrugged his shoulders. "What does Glinka have to do with it? I have an inner rhythm and I sing in my own way."

The teacher argued with him and demonstrated, but Shtokolov was obstinate. The teacher asked the instruction department to influence the student, but, instead of reasoning with Shtokolov, the department transferred him to another teacher.

"They don't suit one another," the instruction department decided.

But Shtokolov, feeling the silent support of his admirers in this decision, attacked the social sciences.

Boris wrote nonsense in the political economy examination.

The teacher said, "I cannot pass you."

"But my voice?"

The teacher had nothing against his voice, but he did not pass him. He tried to make the student feel ashamed, but that did not help.

Several days later Shtokolov, having failed the education examination, was again indignant:

"Why do I need pedagogy if I have a voice?"

Shtokolov was unreasonable but he was not called to order.

Seeing the instruction department's awe of the "second Chaliapin," some of the teachers stopped arguing with him. And in examinations they gave him good marks for mediocre answers.

"Could I really give any other grade when Dean Pevzner says that Shtokolov will be our pride?" teacher F. Ginsburg explained his generous grading.

But Shtokolov did not become the pride of the conservatory.

Meanwhile he imitates Fonvizin's ignoramus, Mitrofanushka, who categorically rejected geography: "What do we have carriage drivers for?" Shtokolov went further. He rejected all learning: "I have a voice."

The Young Communist League organization of the conservatory tried to take Shtokolov in hand. It assured the comrades that he would come to his senses, would pass his examinations. But this promise remained unfulfilled. And the Young Communist League committee did not nerve itself to disturb the "second Chaliapin" further.

"Where does he get such conceit?" Boris Ilyich Pevzner wonders.

Indeed, Comrade Pevzner, where? Perhaps you will explain how student Shtokolov came to be the musical idol of the Sverdlovsk Conservatory?

UNTROD PATHS.—What Coaches A. Brylin and T. Grigoryeva Forgot. (By Special Correspondent A. Adzhubei. Komsomolskaya pravda, March 23, p. 2. 1200 words. Summary:) Gorky—The pupils in 9 A learned that Lyusya Puzankova had come to Gorky from Pavlovo and that she would spend only the third quarter at School No. 29 while she participated in skating meets in that city. Lyusya's skating triumphs became well known not only at school, but in the city as well, and she was mentioned on the radio and in the newspapers. Her classmates were proud that although she was only there "temporarily" she was in their class.

At first everything went fine. The teachers were in no hurry to send Lyusya to the blackboard because they realized it was not easy to transfer in the middle of the year. But later Lyusya was sent to the board and did not answer. She seemed shy and upset, and when the girls tried between classes to find out what the trouble was she was unwilling to answer. Then Lyusya was absent more and more often.

The skating meets continued, meanwhile, and Lyusya Puzankova set more and more new records. She was very determined in the meets; not at all like at school.

Pupils from School No. 29 went to the stadium to see Lyusya in action. True, they were no longer as pleased to hear about her new records as when they had first met her, and if someone said the school was lucky to have a student like Lyusya the girls would think to themselves that though she was first on the rink she cut classes in school. However, they realized that Puzankova was not the only one at fault, that the noisy people who surround athletes were also to blame.

Early in March Lyusya stopped attending School No. 29 altogether, and everyone concluded that she had gone home after the third quarter—the most important one—had ended.

But Lyusya did not enroll in her home school, either. Picked teams had gone to the Urals to compete in the national championships, and a train had whirled Lyusya off to Sverdlovsk.

This meet is now over. Lyusya acquitted herself well, and one may be happy to know that another talented woman athlete has joined the top ranks. One may shake the hand of A. Brylin, her coach, for training such a skater in so short a period.

One may—but what about studies? Puzankova is of school age, and it is not her business to run off to sports meets while classes are on. She should be studying. And when shaking the hand of Puzankova's coach anyone who understands the tasks of our young people's sports movement should ask him what he has done to keep his charge from falling behind in her studies.

Incidentally, Brylin is not the only one who should be asked this question. Early in February the province department of public education had telephoned to Lenin School in Pavlovo, asking for the release of Lyusya Puzankova to compete in winter meets and assuming responsibility for her schooling. The officials of the department "assigned" Lyusya to School No. 29 in Gorky and left it at that. Yevgenia Dmitriyevna Smirnova, principal of the school, likewise failed to explain why the new pupil had not got along, nor did she show an interest in whether any adult was supervising Puzankova's studies.

And how could the young skater study? After all, her trainer entered her in 15 races during the season, and if one adds to

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World Politics

VICTORY OVER GERMANY

IN HONOR OF VICTORY DAY. (Pravda, May 9, p. 2. Complete text:) Today the Soviet people are celebrating Victory Day.

Lectures and talks about the world-historic significance of the victory of the Soviet Union over fascist Germany are being held in enterprises, institutions, educational establishments of the capital and in the units of the Moscow garrison.

In many workers' clubs and houses of culture exhibits devoted to Victory Day are being organized, meetings are being arranged between the working people and heroes of the great patriotic war, and the films "The Battle of Stalingrad," "The Third Blow," "The Fall of Berlin" and others are being shown.

There are many people these days in the Central Museum of the Soviet Army. The visitors show great interest in becoming acquainted with the exhibits on the glorious victory scored by the Soviet people in the fight for the honor, freedom and independence of their motherland. Recently the museum has received many new exhibits. Among them are pictures by Soviet artists, works of sculpture and a number of documentary photographs. Attracting the attention is the panoramic photograph of the June 24, 1945, victory parade in Red Square.

Thousands who were frontline fighters and are now workers in the capital's enterprises are marking this notable date with new labor successes.

At the J. V. Stalin Auto Plant, Hero of the Soviet Union Comrade Fyodorov, who is one of the best workers and head of Tool Shop No. 3, is greatly respected by the collective. Comrade Bogatenkov's brigade is now one of the leading brigades in the forge shop. Many workers in this brigade and the brigade leader himself were participants in the great patriotic war.

SOVIET PEOPLE'S HISTORIC VICTORY. (By Col. Gen. F. Kuznetsov. Pravda, May 9, p. 2. 2800 words. Condensed text:) ... The great leader and teacher of the working people, Comrade Stalin, assumed leadership of the armed forces of the U.S.S.R., the leadership in the Soviet people's struggle against the mortal and crafty enemy, German fascism, and led our country to a glorious victory. ...

The advanced nature of the Stalinist military science and its superiority over the military science of the German fascist army, over bourgeois military science, were expressed in all the battles conceived and carried out by the Stalinist military genius.

Comrade Stalin selected, trained and advanced to responsible posts new leading military personnel, who bore on their shoulders the whole burden of the war against the countries of the Hitlerite coalition. The world-renowned Soviet marshals and generals skillfully put into action the strategic concepts and plans of Comrade Stalin based on the Soviet military science which he created. ...

Evidently, the ruling circles of the U.S.A. and Britain have learned no lesson from the second world war, and Hitler's unenviable fate has taught them nothing. Historical experience shows that the first world war, precipitated by the imperialists, led to the victory of the socialist revolution and the establishment of the Soviet regime in our country. The second world war, organized by the imperialists, led to the establishment of people's democratic regimes in a number of European countries, to the formation of the German Democratic Republic and to the victory of the great Chinese people. There is no doubt but that a third world war, if the imperialists manage to unleash it, will be the graveyard this time, not for individual capitalist states but for world imperialism as a whole. ...

Our country is now much stronger than it was on the eve of Hitlerite Germany's attack upon us, not only from the standpoint of its internal situation but also from the standpoint of its international position. The Soviet Union's victory sharply altered the balance of forces in the international arena in favor of socialism and to the detriment of capitalism. ...

The Soviet Army and Navy, boundlessly devoted to the Bolshevik party, the Soviet government and the great Stalin, are vigilantly standing guard over the state interests of our motherland. They are prepared at any moment to stand up for the honor and independence of the Soviet Union and deal a shattering blow at the aggressor if the imperialists attempt to interrupt the peaceful labor of the Soviet people.

HILL MURPHY'S TAG. (By Vladimir Belyayev. Literaturnaya gazeta, May 8, p. 4. 950 words. Condensed text:) On the eve of the victory holiday I looked over my old records collected during the war. In one of my notebooks I came across the story of Hill Murphy, a second lieutenant in the American army, with whom fate threw me in those unforgettable days when the Soviet Army, having thrown the foreign invaders from the borders of our motherland, broke through the last Hitlerite defense lines far to the West. ...

Opening a table drawer, I took out a metal disk with letters stamped deeply into its shining surface. This is an "identification disk" or tag, which all servicemen in the American army carried with them during the war. The supposition was that in case of the death of this disk's owner, it would be sent to relatives at the address stamped on the plate. That is why the Americans commonly referred to the identification tags as "death tags."

Second Lieutenant Hill Murphy gave me this tag as a memento at the end of February, 1945. I remember the words he spoke then:

"I gladly give you this tag as a token of remembrance because it was mainly the Soviet Army with its victories which made it unnecessary to send my tag home." ...

With two other American officers, who were likewise liberated from fascist captivity by the Soviet Army, Murphy went to Lvov in February, 1945.

He tried to get home as soon as possible to Montgomery, Alabama, to knock suddenly at the door of 15 Burton Avenue and to embrace his wife Bernice and little son Tommy heartily after the long separation.

The American officers told us the sad tale of their stay in the Hitlerite torture chamber. All three languished in a concentration camp near the city of Szubin southwest of Bydgoszcz, just across the Vistula.

They were rescued from fascist captivity by the Soviet Army, which those who are organizing the aggressive "Atlantic" and other blocs now try to slander, not disdaining to cast the most villainous aspersions.

Then, having recovered and rested, the delegates of former war prisoners made their way home via Lvov and Moscow and told us rapturously about the extremely happy minutes of their liberation. Murphy, Corey and Gaich reverently recalled how the prisoners, with tears in their eyes, met the first soldiers of the liberating army who cut through the barbed wire of Oflag [Officers' POW Camp] 64, how they kissed and embraced them, how the Soviet soldiers took care of them in a friendly way. The emaciated and sick Americans were placed in a Soviet military hospital. Hill Murphy, Peter Gaich and William Corey gratefully recalled how Soviet soldiers and officers gave up the best food to the Americans, the scarcest provisions set aside for seriously wounded soldiers.

"That's why I want you to take my personal 'death tag' as a remembrance," Hill Murphy said to me at that time seven years ago. "Your people have brought me back to life, and I will never need this medallion again. After all, there'll be peace again soon, won't there? Peace for a long time? Forever?"

How mistaken he was in his hopes, this American Lieutenant Hill Murphy, a native of Alabama liberated by Soviet troops! Where has his country been led by the Forrestals, Dulleses, Harrimans, Marshalls and Trumans in these seven years?!

Your own dignitaries and generals, Hill Murphy, are now excusing, shielding and putting your recent executioners from Oflag 64 on their register. They are giving instructions to your jailers to train new Hitlerite divisions for a new "Drang nach Osten"—this time under the American flag. ...

[In addition to the articles above, Pravda and Izvestia printed

24 columns of editorials, signed articles and reports of celebrations on the anniversary of the victory over Germany. Among them were exchanges of messages between J. V. Stalin and Antonin Zapotocky, Chairman of the Czechoslovak Republic Council of Ministers; N. M. Shvernik, Chairman of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, and Klement Gottwald, President of the Czechoslovak Republic; A. Ya. Vyshinsky, U.S.S.R. Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Viliam Siroky, Vice-Chairman of the Czechoslovak Republic Council of Ministers; and between Otto Grotewohl, Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic, and J. V. Stalin; Wilhelm Pieck, President of the German Democratic Republic, and N. Shvernik; and a message to Stalin from Walter Ulbricht, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.]

ATLANTIC PACT

AT THE UNITED STATES' BIDDING. (By Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov. Pravda, May 13, p. 3. 1000 words. Condensed text:) Paris—On the evening of May 9, when the people were observing the seventh anniversary of the defeat of the Hitlerite military machine, a group of diplomats met in the comfortable salon of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. There were representatives of France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg and that part of Germany which is known officially as the "Federal Republic."

One after another, the diplomats initialed a document in the form of a thick, 400-page book entitled "Treaty on Establishing a European Defense Community." Thus the birth of the draft to create the "European army" was registered. This is designed to serve as a disguise for restoration of the Hitlerite army.

Not a single newspaper could be found in Paris which dared to welcome the initialing of this document: the nationwide indignation was too great at these attempts to legalize the rebirth of the Hitlerite military machine and place the armies of the West European countries under the full control of an American commander in chief. Even pro-American papers are trying to reassure their readers by references to the fact that the initialing is not supposed to bind anyone to anything, that the draft may still be changed, and that Parliament has the right to refuse recognition of this document. ...

The West European press unanimously observes that the American diplomats and generals have displayed exceptional haste, insisting that the signing of the treaty to establish the "European army" be speeded up. "The European army which is being set up is an extreme measure, hurriedly carried out under American pressure," states Monde.

The French press attributes this haste to two considerations. In the first place Gen. Eisenhower, who is the spiritual father of the "six-legged European monster," is anxious to appear before his electors at the forthcoming Presidential elections in the U.S.A. with the halo of creator of the "European army." Secondly, and this is the main reason, the American diplomats realize that the protest movement against attempts to perpetuate the partition of Germany is growing more and more rapidly in Europe and in Germany, too. Desiring to forestall this movement, the U.S. State Department and the Pentagon are hastening to confront the world with a fait accompli.

However, the criminal plans of the American warmongers have been inflicted a serious blow by the Soviet proposals for a speedy unification of Germany and conclusion of a peace treaty. These proposals have met with sympathy everywhere, including Western Germany. According to information published by the weekly magazine Observateur the recent referendum in Western Germany produced results disquieting to the warmongers.

Amid growing opposition to the American plans to rearm and enslave Western Germany the dollar diplomats decided to speed up the talks which had been dragging out for over a year in Paris and Bonn. ...

FAR EAST

MISTER KIMBALL'S TOUR. (By I. Sergeyev. Krasny flot, May 13, p. 4. Complete text:) U.S. Secretary of the Navy, Kimball, accompanied by a pompous suite of assistants, advisers and experts, recently made a trip to the Far East "to inspect

American military bases." His route lay through Hawaii, the Philippines, Taiwan, Japan and Korea.

Actually another, more important task was entrusted to Kimball. He blabbed it out in one of the speeches made on his tour. The U.S. Secretary of the Navy lamented woefully that in Asia "a system of mutual defense has not yet been organized" like the one in Europe, i.e., a "system" like the aggressive Atlantic Pact.

As the first step toward creating an aggressive bloc in the Pacific, Kimball proposed that all Southeast Asia be divided into three sectors. Two of them, the Japanese and South Asian sectors, will be headed by a single American command and the third sector, including the Philippines, Taiwan and Hong Kong, is to have separate leadership (American, of course—I. S.). It is no accident that these territories are to form a special group.

The fact is that the U.S. rulers are striving with might and main to make use of the Chiang Kai-shek bands on Taiwan for an attack on people's democratic China. Therefore through the incorporation of Taiwan into a "special sector" the U.S.A. is trying to perpetuate American domination on the island.

Another, not less important task is to subordinate the British armed forces in Asia to the Americans. It was not for nothing that Kimball expressed the heartfelt wish that "Britain be included in the general plans of the American command in the Far East." Particularly obvious is the desire of the U.S.A. to take over control of Hong Kong. And this is understandable. The island of Hong Kong, situated at the entry to the Canton River, is of great significance.

According to reports in the foreign press, the influx of American officers into Hong Kong from Japan and Korea "on leave" has recently increased considerably. The newspaper Action reports that without wasting any time the "vacationers" are conducting an intensive topographical survey of the locality. "Navy officers," the newspaper reports, "inspect regions where, as everyone knows, they will soon begin to build bases for the navy."

The incorporation of Hong Kong into the American military sector means the unconcealed transformation of this island into a military springboard for the Chiang Kai-shek forces. The U.S.A. is in all possible ways encouraging its satrap Chiang Kai-shek to begin an adventure against the Chinese People's Republic. According to a Reuters report, Kimball stated that if the Kuomintangites invade the continent "we (the U.S.A.—I. S.) will encourage them." There can be no doubt that this "encouragement" will be expressed in supplies of new tanks, guns, aircraft and ships. In particular, Kimball assured Chiang Kai-shek that the "U.S.A. intends to make every effort to increase the naval forces of the Chinese nationalists."

Expansion of the war in the Pacific—such is the purpose of Kimball's trip.

But there is one thing, the most important thing, that the overseas compilers of all kinds of aggressive plans do not take into account—the will of the peoples. The peoples of Asia have fully resolved to foil the cunning designs of the traveling salesmen for a new bloody war and their masters—the Wall Street monopolies.

China

In Presidium of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences: **SCIENTIFIC RELATIONS BETWEEN U.S.S.R. ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS OF CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.** (Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, February [published in May], 1952, p. 113. 400 words. Condensed text:) ... Chinese scientists are showing tremendous interest in the achievements of Soviet science, especially those of Michurinist biology. This places before the Soviet scientists and, above all, the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences the big task of a wide-scale expediting of successful, progressive development in Chinese science.

For the purposes of further expanding and strengthening scientific relations with the scientists of the Chinese People's Republic, the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences has pronounced as desirable visits to China by delegations of Soviet scientists and wide participation by Chinese scientists in

in all-Union congresses and conferences on various branches of knowledge, reports to be given on such occasions about the achievements of Chinese science.

The Presidium has asked the scientific institutions of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences to develop closer mutual relations in work with the Academy of Sciences of the Chinese People's Republic for conducting composite scientific investigations on questions of history, archeology and biology, and, in particular, scientific investigations involving study of the very rich flora of China and its possible economic uses, etc.

The Presidium has called the attention of directors of scientific institutions in the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences to the necessity for regular presentation of articles reviewing the work being done by Soviet scientists for the Academy of Sciences of the Chinese People's Republic, and has directed the Library of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences to work out proposals for expanding exchange of books with the scientific institutions of China.

The departments of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences have been instructed to prepare lists of journals published in the Chinese People's Republic with the requests to editors of these journals to send them the most interesting articles on the work of Chinese scientists for publication in Soviet journals.

The Presidium has resolved to request the Academy of Sciences of the Chinese People's Republic to organize publication of collected summaries of Chinese scientific works and to send surveys of work by Chinese scientists on various problems regularly to Soviet scientific journals.

PANCHEN LAMA RETURNS TO LHASA. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 7, p. 4. Complete text:) Peking (Tass)—Hsinhua reports:

On April 12, the Panchen Lama, who was greeted by more than 20,000 people, including representatives of the local Tibetan government, detachments of local Tibetan troops and ministers of religion, arrived in Lhasa. The Panchen Lama was also met by Gen. Chang Tsing-wu, a representative of the Central People's Government in Tibet; and Chang Ko-hua, Commander of the Chinese People's Liberation Army units in Tibet.

The Panchen Lama stated: "In the future we will try to act conjointly with the Dalai Lama under the guidance of President Mao Tse-tung and the Central People's Government to strengthen unity between all the fraternal nationalities of China and to rally the Tibetan people. We will aim for realization of agreement on measures to liberate Tibet peacefully in order to build a new Tibet and strengthen the defense of the southwestern frontiers of our homeland."

CONCERN FOR NATIONAL MINORITIES IN CHINA. (Pravda, May 13, p. 3. Complete text:) Peking (Tass)—The newspaper Chang Chiang Jih Pao reports that the Commission on the Affairs of Nationalities of South-Central China's Military and Administrative Committee is forming three groups of personnel officials who will go shortly to areas inhabited by national minorities in Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Hunan Provinces to organize autonomous areas there for national minorities.

At the present time preparatory work is in progress to set up a special autonomous area for the Miao people inhabiting the districts of Yungui, Fenghuang, Kiangcheng, Paoking, Kuche and Luchi in Hunan Province.

The people's authorities in Kwangtung Province are preparing to organize an autonomous area for the Yao people inhabiting the district of Peikiang on Hainan Island and an autonomous area for the Li people inhabiting the district of Paisha on Hainan Island.

Korea

CONGRESS OF SCIENTISTS OF KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC. (Pravda, May 8, p. 4. 350 words. Condensed text:) Pyongyang (Tass)—A republic congress of scientists has been in session for three days in Pyongyang, at which questions of the further development of scientific work in the country were discussed. More than 180 representatives of scientific institutions, organizations and higher educational institutions of the republic were present at the congress. ...

Those present heard and discussed a report by the Korean People's Democratic Republic Minister of Education Paik Nam

Un on results of scientific work in the republic during 1951 and the tasks of science for 1952. ...

Two days of the congress' work was done by committees on social sciences, natural sciences, industry, agriculture and medicine, at which practical questions facing scientists in 1952 and also new scientific problems were discussed.

Kim Il Sung made a big speech at the congress on the Korean intelligentsia and the republic's further advance along the road of socialist construction.

FOUNDING OF KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. (Pravda, May 12, p. 4; Izvestia, May 13, Complete text:) Pyongyang (Tass)—Pyongyang radio reports that the Korean People's Democratic Republic Cabinet of Ministers has taken the decision to set up an Academy of Sciences of the Korean People's Democratic Republic. A preparatory commission has been organized and charged with the task of carrying out the general preparatory work in order to open the Academy of Sciences by Aug. 15.

International Review: VAIN ATTEMPTS. (By V. Korionov. Pravda, May 11, p. 4. Complete text:) No sooner had the radio announced that the captured American airmen Kenneth Enoch and John Quinn* in Korea had confirmed the use of bacteriological weapons by the United States than U.S. Secretary of State Acheson broke forth with a denial. At a special press conference May 7 he read an official statement entitled "Concerning Communist Assertions About Germ Warfare."

Mr. Acheson did not bother to analyze the facts cited in the testimonies of Enoch and Quinn for the simple reason that there was nothing for him to say about these facts. Acheson decided that since the facts were against him and they could not be refuted, it would be best to declare that these facts did not exist.

The facts cited by the two American airmen, about which the American Secretary of State keeps silent, are now known to the whole world.

Enoch and Quinn served in the Eighth Squadron, Third Air Group, Third Fighter Bomber Wing, Fifth American Air Force operating in Korea. They both took part personally in the American air force's dropping of germ bombs on the territory of the Korean People's Democratic Republic. In their testimonies Enoch and Quinn cited numerous facts convicting the American command of preparing for and unleashing inhuman germ warfare in Korea. They gave the names of people who trained them in methods of germ warfare and also names of officers who participated directly in the conduct of this warfare.

The statements by Enoch and Quinn caused quite a lot of consternation in Washington. No wonder! After all, these statements razed to the ground the attempts by the U.S. State Department to deny facts that have been accurately established and are known to all mankind.

Acheson did not shrink from calling the testimonies of Enoch and Quinn a "fraud." "No American airmen," he stated, "could have given such testimonies" since, he stated, the thoughts expressed by these airmen are alien to American youth."

It is evident that the U.S. Secretary of State excludes altogether the possibility that American airmen can speak the truth and declare their desire for peace. But he forgets that Enoch and Quinn are no longer in the U.S.A. and therefore do

* [A statement by 1st Lt. Kenneth Enoch (service number, A02069988), entitled "The Truth of How the American Imperialists Began Germ Warfare," was printed in Pravda and Izvestia May 8 from a Hsinhua account; a statement by 1st Lt. John Quinn (service number, 17993A), "How I Was Compelled to Participate in the Germ Warfare Unleashed by Wall Street," was published by both papers May 9 from a Peking Radio report. A Hsinhua account of a Korean Central Telegraph Agency report was also published in Pravda and Izvestia May 11, stating that two special intelligence agents for the American command, Kim Chi Wung from Inchon, Namposi County, Pyongyang - namdo (Southern Pyongyang Province), and Li Chang Sung of Inchon, Namposi County, had surrendered to North Korean authorities after having been assigned to study the effect of bacteriological weapons and to collect other military information in the area of Haejusi, North Korea.]

not feel the threat of finding themselves in the clutches of the American secret police, that the eyes of an ever-increasing number of Americans, thrown thousands of miles from their homeland by the U.S. government to wage predatory, unjust warfare against the peace-loving peoples of Korea and China, are beginning to open.

In Acheson's hurriedly concocted "official statement" an attempt is made to reinforce his groundless denials with a reference to certain mythical "scientists." Acheson assures us that these "scientists" allegedly studied the evidence of charges of waging germ warfare brought against the U.S.A. and came to the conclusion that these charges do not jibe with fact. Of course, Acheson prudently kept silent as to who these "scientists" are.

However, as is well known, scientists—not the "scientists," in quotes, thought up by Acheson but genuine scientists—have indeed expressed their views about the dishonorable germ warfare that the American bandits are waging in Korea. We are referring to the American Federation of Scientists which includes 1,500 American scientists. On May 4 the Council of the American Federation of Scientists published a statement from which it appears that among American scientists alarm is growing over the fact that the U.S. government has not up to the present made a statement condemning germ warfare methods.

The scientists appealed to the President, the Secretary of State and other official American representatives to state that the "U.S. government desires and is attempting to conclude an agreement with other governments officially banning any use of biological warfare."

The scientists' appeal remains a voice crying in the wilderness. Neither Truman nor Acheson has been able to utter a word to condemn germ warfare devices. By his speech at the press conference May 7 the U.S. Secretary of State only confirmed once again that he is an advocate of germ weapons—the weapons of aggression and barbarity set in motion by the American interventionists in Korea who continue to employ these shameful weapons, flouting all the elementary standards of international law and human morals.

[Pravda and Izvestia continue to print reports and protests of bacteriological warfare in Korea, this week devoting nine and a half columns to it, including the article above.]

EASTERN EUROPE

Rumania

RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S HOLIDAY. (Pravda, May 10, p. 3. 1600 words. Condensed text:) Bucharest—It was with tremendous enthusiasm that the working people of the republic celebrated Victory Day of the Soviet Army over the Hitlerite invaders and the 75th anniversary of the proclamation of the state independence of Rumania, which threw off the Turkish yoke with the aid of the great Russian people. The laying of wreaths at the foot of the monument to the Soviet warriors who fell in the battles for the liberation of Rumania and who saved the Rumanian people from fascist slavery, took place in the afternoon on Victory Square. ...

In the evening there was a formal meeting of public representatives in the capital. ...

A report on the 75th anniversary of Rumania's state independence, attained with the fraternal assistance of the great Russian people, was delivered by the Rumanian Minister of Defense, General of the Army Emil Bodnaras.

Seventy-five years ago, Bodnaras stated, on May 9, 1877, as a result of the fraternal support of the great Russian people, the national independence of our country was proclaimed. Many sufferings were borne by our people, who had languished for 500 years under the Turkish yoke.

Our people's struggle for independence would not have been crowned with success if our people had not had the powerful, fraternal support of the great Russian people. The friendly ties between the Rumanian and Russian peoples date from ancient times and run like a red skein through the entire history of our homeland. ...

The alliance and friendship between the Rumanian and Soviet

peoples are the guarantee of our state sovereignty; they strengthen the independence of the Rumanian state.

The foes of mankind, the American and British imperialists, look upon our gains, our free life, with fierce hatred. They again want to enslave our people, to plunge them into darkness and poverty. But the working people of Rumania, united into a single family, vigilantly watch the intrigues of these mortal enemies of peace and progress who are preparing a crusade against the Soviet Union and the people's democracies. The American imperialists use as their chief network of agents in the Balkans the band of spies and assassins of Tito and Rankovic, who are resorting to the most heinous provocations against our people's republic.

Our confidence in a happy future arises out of the fact that in our toil and struggle we rely on the constant and fraternal assistance of the great Soviet Union and the beloved friend of the Rumanian people, Comrade J. V. Stalin. Our confidence arises from the fact that in all our activity we are guided by the well-trying Rumanian Workers' Party and our leader, the best son of the Rumanian people, Comrade G. Gheorghiu-Dej. ...

It was with the greatest enthusiasm that the meeting adopted the text of a salutatory telegram to the great leader of the peoples, Comrade Stalin. ...

MESSAGE FROM J. STALIN TO CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC COMRADE PETRU GROZA AND GENERAL SECRETARY OF RUMANIAN WORKERS' PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMRADE G. GHEORGHIU-DEJ. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 10, p. 1. Complete text:) I ask the government of the Rumanian People's Republic, the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party and you personally to accept my gratitude for the friendly greetings on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the proclamation of the state independence of Rumania.

I wish the Rumanian people, the government of the Rumanian People's Republic and the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party further successes in building the new, free, people's democratic Rumania.

[In addition to the articles above, Pravda and Izvestia printed six and one-half columns of reports and signed articles on the 75th anniversary of Rumania's independence, among which were a message to J. V. Stalin from Petru Groza and Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, the reply to which is printed above, and an exchange of messages between Ana Pauker, Rumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and A. Ya. Vyshinsky, U.S.S.R. Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Prof. C. I. Parhon, President of the Presidium of the Rumanian Republic Grand National Assembly, and N. M. Shvernik, Chairman of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.]

NEAR EAST

On International Themes: OLD PLAN WITH NEW NAME. (By V. Kudryavtsev. Izvestia, May 11, p. 3. 900 words. Condensed text:) The American imperialists are not renouncing their plan to turn the Near East into a military springboard. Last year, in 1951, as is known, the governments of the U.S.A., Britain, France and Turkey turned to the Near Eastern countries with a proposal to set up a so-called "Middle East Command," which was in essence to be a Near Eastern branch of the aggressive Atlantic Alliance. This proposal met with opposition from wide circles in the Arab countries, who rightly saw in the "Middle East Command" a screen for occupation of Arab countries by foreign troops.

The plan to set up the "Middle East Command" met with particular opposition in Egypt, which was invited not only to cooperate in this plan but to turn Egyptian territory into the center of the "Middle East Command," the site of its headquarters, and the Suez Canal zone, until now occupied by British troops, into a base for troops under the "Middle East Command." Although the situation in Egypt has changed since then and negotiations are going on between Britain and Egypt on the question of the Suez Canal zone and the Sudanese problem, the opposition of Arab peoples to the imperialist attempts to turn the Near East into a military springboard continues with unabated violence. ...

This new version of the Near Eastern bloc, judging from statements in the Arab press, involves patching this bloc together without the official participation of the Western states, but under the control of the U.S.A. According to the Egyptian newspaper Al Misri, this new version is that Turkey, Iran and the Arab countries conclude a military alliance with each other without the participation of the Western powers. Israel will not take a direct part in this military alliance, but will conclude a separate military treaty with the U.S.A., thus being included in the general aggressive system being set up in the Near East.

The site of the headquarters of this military bloc, according to the Lebanese newspaper Nida Al Watan, is to be Alexandretta (Turkey). This newspaper maintains that it is possible that a Turkish general will be appointed commander of the land forces for the "Middle East Command," for a more "solid" disguise of this bloc as a purely Middle Eastern affair.

With reference to the position of Israel, Al Misri confirms that talks between Eban, the Israeli Ambassador to the U.S.A., and Bradley, the Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, are being held. In the course of these talks, the Israeli newspaper Haaretz reports, Eban stated that Israel would prefer to remain outside the "Middle East Command" only during the early stages of its formation.

These facts expose very fully the deceptions of the U.S. and British imperialists. They want to drag the Arab peoples into their criminal aggressive plans by a round-about route with the aid of these deceptions.

It must be observed that this new version of the "Middle East Command" without the official participation of the Western powers, like the obviously American plan for setting up a Spanish-Arab military bloc, is a fruit of the intensifying American-British struggle for influence in the Near East. It may be recalled that last year's plan for setting up the "Middle East Command" was to some extent a compromise between the U.S.A. and Britain since the latter insisted on the command of the armed forces in the Near East being given to a British general. At the present time the increased sharpness in the contradictions between the U.S.A. and Britain in the Mediterranean Sea and the Near East has been felt again in the question of appointing a commander for the Atlantic Alliance naval forces in the Mediterranean. ...

The American imperialist search for new versions of the "Middle East Command" are thus explained on the one hand by the growing opposition to these plans from the Arab peoples and on the other by the sharpening contradictions between the Americans and British in the Near East.

Iran

INTRIGUES OF AMERICANS IN IRAN. (Trud, May 7, p. 4. Complete text:) The Hague (Tass)—De Waarheid reports new intrigues by Americans in Iran. The paper reports: "Reports have come from Teheran that the Americans want to achieve success in the oil talks, making use of court circles for this aim. Henderson, the U.S. Ambassador in Teheran, is meanwhile attempting to arouse the court against Mossadegh's government, to drive a wedge between them. It is reported that recently Henderson had a talk with Hossein Ala, the Minister of Court. The ambassador stated that the time had come for making a stand against Mossadegh's policy in regard to the American proposals on the oil question. Henderson acquainted the Minister of Court with plans drawn up by the U.S. Department of State. These plans are known to the Shah of Iran. The American proposals boil down to the following: 1. The government of Iran will admit American specialists to oil wells and to oil refining plants. 2. The government of Iran will sign a treaty on the transport of oil by American vessels. 3. In turn the U.S. government will supply the Iranian oil industry with essential equipment. It is not difficult to guess that by these 'tempting' proposals Henderson is trying to subordinate the Iranian oil industry to the United States."

CENTRAL EUROPE

Germany

REVIVAL OF OLD NATIONALIST ANTHEM IN WESTERN GERMANY. (Pravda, May 8, p. 3. Complete text:) Berlin

(Tass)—It is evident from the May 6 reports in West Berlin papers that Heuss, the Bonn President, has decided to adopt the German anthem "Deutschland, Deutschland, Ueber Alles" as the "state anthem" of Western Germany. The exchange of letters between Adenauer and Heuss on the question of an anthem for Western Germany indicate that the decision to acknowledge the old German nationalist anthem as the "state anthem" of Western Germany was taken on the persistent proposal of Adenauer.

It has been pointed out in a report by Der Tag that, in conformity with the statement by the Chancellery of the Bonn President, all the stanzas in the anthem of the Kaiser's Germany have been acknowledged as the "state anthem" of Western Germany.

WESTERN EUROPE

Italy

International Comments: A PREACHER OF NEO-FASCISM. (Literaturnaya gazeta, May 8, p. 1. 600 words. Condensed text:) The Italian Prime Minister, Mr. Alcide de Gasperi, is one of those people who love to make speeches, whether the occasion demands it or not. In connection with the fact that the municipal elections in the south of Italy (which began in 1951) will be completed May 25, Mr. de Gasperi received a full opportunity to satisfy his propensity toward oratorical outpourings. He made a routine speech May 4 in the city of Potenza. ...

Obviously striving to win the good will of the thugs in the neo-fascist "Italian social movement," Mr. de Gasperi bowed and scraped in every way to the "sentiments of those who would like again to follow sincerely" Mussolini's path. He even stated that he "does not deny what was constructive in the fascist movement."

Such curtsies by the Italian premier to the fascists are not accidental. De Gasperi is looking for allies since he fears the Italian people. The fact is that at the previous stages of the municipal elections (in northern Italy) the ruling Christian Democratic Party suffered a defeat, losing a substantial number of votes in the electorate. At the same time the progressive forces of Italy, headed by the Communist Party, scored an outstanding success. Now the Italian reactionaries and their American masters are trying to get revenge in the south. All methods of "indoctrinating" the population, from sermons and curses by the Vatican to terrorism by fascist bands, have been set in motion. ...

Having become Prime Minister of Italy by Washington's wish Mr. de Gasperi has more than once advocated restoration of fascist methods of governing the country. For example, he frankly stated in 1951 that in fascism "there are certain elements which merit respect, which are worthy of being assimilated." From the rostrum of the Senate de Gasperi proclaimed his intention to follow the example of Mussolini's government, which once enacted a law against freedom of the press. He threatened workers with enactment of a law against strikes and changing the criminal codex in a fascist spirit. At the same time, endeavoring to cajole the fascists, de Gasperi promised various privileges and pensions to former employees of the fascist militia.

De Gasperi's unequivocal wager on an alliance with fascism is evidence primarily of the fact that the abyss between the Italian people and its present rulers is widening more and more. The policy of betrayal of national interests, pursued by the de Gasperi government in deference to the American warmongers, is no less abhorrent to the working people of Italy than was the dictatorship of Mussolini and his clique.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

AMERICAN NORTH IN THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS' AGGRESSIVE PLANS. (By N. Galov. Krasny flot, May 10, p. 3. Complete text:) The American aggressors have been manifesting particular interest in Canada, Alaska and the Aleutian Islands in the postwar years. Naturally the gaze of the American imperialists has not been attracted by the wild beauty of polar nature: the high mountains of Alaska, covered with great ice

caps, or the limitless expanse of snowy tundra in Northern Canada. The eye of the American businessman notes none of this. Profit, business—these are the motivating forces in American policy. In the name of business streams of blood flow in Korea. In the name of new profits, Wall Street carries on feverish preparations for a new world war.

As is known, Canada is a British Dominion. Actually, however, the ruling circles of Canada are orientating themselves more and more towards Washington in their internal and foreign policy. Back in 1946, the United States imposed on Canada the execution of a number of measures to organize so-called "joint defense." The militarization of Canada is being carried out at a rapid pace.

Minister of National Defense Claxton, speaking at the end of January, 1952, stated that war preparations were being conducted throughout the whole territory "from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast." "Canada," he added, "is creating armed forces to engage in hostilities under conditions of which man previously had no conception."

Under pressure by the U.S.A., the Canadian Parliament adopted a three-year program of preparing for a new war, to carry out which \$5,000,000,000 will be expended. In the 1951-52 fiscal year, 50% of the entire debit side of the budget was appropriated for military needs. It is clear to everyone that such a feverish arms race can be carried on only at the cost of a further deterioration in the situation of broad masses of people.

The American military clique is quite openly using Canadian territory in its aggressive schemes. In ingratiating itself with Washington, the Canadian government granted the American forces in the country extraterritorial rights. Now American servicemen may violate Canadian laws with impunity, as if they were in a colony of their own.

The United States has numerous naval and air force bases on Canadian territory. There are very large airfields at Fort Chimo (Ungava Bay), on Frobisher Bay (Baffin Land), in Goose Bay and Edmonton. A naval base has been set up at Port Churchill.

The U.S. Armed Forces Command holds American-Canadian maneuvers regularly, the purpose of which is to "test" men and materials under polar conditions. Not infrequently airmen who have arrived in Canada from countries in the aggressive North Atlantic bloc for training are brought to participate in the maneuvers. The newspaper *The Citizen* reports that 3000 airmen from Britain, France and other countries pass the tests annually in the northern provinces of Canada.

The American command is also training its satellites' forces in the use of bacteriological weapons. The *Gazette* reported, on Feb. 2, secret tests of bacteriological weapons which took place in Seffield (Alberta Province). "The military command," the paper stated, "considers that the time has come to go over from laboratory experiments to training forces in methods of using poison gas and bacteriological weapons."

This statement by a bourgeois paper once more testifies to the fact that the U.S.A. premeditated preparation of germ warfare against the peaceful population of Korea and China.

The American aggressors are devoting particular attention to the Pacific coast of Canada. In the plans of the Pentagon, that ugly offspring of Wall Street, Canada, Alaska and the Aleutian Islands must play the part of a gigantic springboard against the Soviet North.

In October, 1950, the ruling circles of the U.S.A. not referring to acquiescence of the Canadian government even for the sake of form, declared the establishment in Canada of a special military region. The region includes territories adjacent to the Pacific Ocean and also the entire Canadian Arctic region.

The U.S.A. is compelling the Canadian government to keep large air force formations and also a considerable number of ships here. The Canadian ports of Vancouver and Prince Rupert, which lie 40 miles from the Alaskan border, have undergone basic reconstruction. As the magazine *Alaska Life* reported, the modernization of the port of Prince Rupert alone cost the U.S. Defense Department \$17,600,000. Canada is connected to Alaska by a railway network. A considerable number of strategic highways have also been built.

The policy of the ruling circles of Canada, who are following the fairway of Washington, is calling forth the ever-growing indignation of the people. National Affairs, the organ of the

Progressive Labor Party, has stated: "The arms program is leading to the bankruptcy of Canadian industry and its subordination to American trusts. The agriculture of the western provinces is, for the same reason, experiencing a serious crisis. Prices are rising and the purchasing power of the population is decreasing." At the present time there are estimated to be about 400,000 unemployed in the country. The magazine notes the growth in the fighting spirit of the working people. The workers' strike movement is being intensified. Indignation among the farmers is growing.

At a recently held conference of the Union of Electricians, Radio Technicians and Mechanics in Hamilton, the speakers sharply criticized the activity of the government and demanded an improvement in the condition of the masses of people. The conference's resolution contains a demand for conducting a "really independent policy in international affairs." Broad masses of the working people are being drawn into the struggle against American oppression in the country.

The territory of Alaska, which is in direct proximity to the Soviet Union, is regarded by the strategists of the Pentagon as a jumping-off place.

Under the banner of strengthening the "defensive capacity" of Alaska against a nonexistent, mythical threat, the Pentagon, disregarding everything, is constantly rushing fresh contingents of troops there and increasing the number of air force and naval units. The American press notes that the number of troops now situated in Alaska has increased eight times in comparison with the year 1949. It is no accident, of course, that U.S. President Truman, speaking in the summer of 1951 at a press conference, emphasized the "great strategic significance" of Alaska and demanded an increase in the armed forces of the U.S.A. in this region. The *Alaska Weekly* explained the purpose for which this is being done in writing up with admiration the extensive military construction in Alaska: "The air bases of the Tanana Valley around Fairbanks and Anchorage are to be turned into 'islets' amid the tundra and the mountains. From these 'islets' blows by fighters, bombers and patrol aircraft will be directed at the enemy forces."

Thus, the *Alaska Weekly* has involuntarily confirmed that the military preparations of the American imperialists in Alaska are of a purely aggressive character.

U.S. ruling circles are expending huge funds for construction of various military installations in Alaska and on the Aleutian Islands. According to the data of the so-called Senate Military Preparedness Committee, \$390,000,000 were expended for this purpose in 1950. Since 1951 appropriations have risen sharply. It becomes clear from a report by the same committee that in 1951 approximately \$650,000,000 were allotted for the needs of the military administration in Alaska. Moreover, in June, 1951, the U.S. government appropriated an additional sum of \$211,388,000 to construct air bases. It is characteristic that since 1947 the U.S. Congress has confirmed without reductions all the funds requested by the command of the armed forces in Alaska. This indicates the special attention which this region receives from the American aggressors.

The American press reports that during the war and postwar years about 200 airfields and landing strips were built in Alaska and on the Aleutian Islands. The chief bases of the air forces are in Elmendorf and Fort Richardson in the area of Anchorage, Lead Field and Ailson Field, near Fairbanks. On the islands of Attu and Kodiak (part of the Aleutian Islands) the Navy Air Force is based. The American "unified command," including the representatives of three services, which was set up in 1946, is located at Fort Richardson. A high-ranking air force officer has been placed at the head of the "unified command." The Pentagon is attempting to convert Alaska and the Aleutian Islands into a springboard for aggression.

A substantial role in the U.S. war preparations in Alaska has also been presented to the navy. Regardless of the unfavorable climatic conditions (a long freeze-up and frequent snowstorms and fogs), the U.S.A. keeps a considerable number of ships in Alaskan waters. Much work on the installation of new ports and the extension and modernization of those already existing is being carried out. The chief naval base of Alaska is Port Whittier. Near Whittier are concentrated tremendous ammunition and fuel dumps intended to supply ships of the American navy and air force.

As the Senate Military Preparedness Committee points out, an important place is being given to the construction of strategic railways and highways. In the process of their being laid, the economic interests of the region and of the local population are being completely ignored. It is merely a case of how to secure the supply of Alaskan military bases and garrisons with food, equipment and munitions. Roads are being built with particular speed north of Fairbanks, that is, in an almost completely unpopulated locality where populated localities are extremely rare and are frequently located hundreds of kilometers away from each other.

Moreover, the American press does not hide, in particular, the fact that up to 62.5% of the railroads' work is military transport. In connection with this, the government of the U.S.A. intends to hand the railroads of Alaska over to the complete control of the military authorities. Just such a situation can be observed in river transport and coastal navigation, the management of which is carried out by representatives of the naval command.

The strategic region of Alaska includes the Aleutian Islands. Some of these islands protrude far to the west. On the Aleutian Islands the U.S.A. has constructed several naval bases. The most important of them are located on the islands of Unalaska (in Dutch Harbor), Adak and Attu. The naval base on the island of Kodiak also holds great significance. The Aleutian Islands, in the minds of the American aggressors, must serve as a constituent part of the chain of U.S. bases and springboards. The daily Ketchikan News has reported that the U.S. military authorities are now already using bases in Alaska to carry war cargoes and soldiers from the U.S.A. to Korea "along the chain." The importance of this route is that it is considerably shorter than the route via the Pacific Ocean.

In speaking of war preparations by the Pentagon in Alaska and in Canada, one cannot but refer to the increased activity of American polar "explorers."

Numerous "scientific" expeditions travel far to the North. Attempts are being made to organize semipermanent observation stations on ice floes.

It is not difficult to be convinced that all these so-called "scientific" expeditions are as far from true science as heaven is from the earth. The "scientific" expeditions act on the instructions of the Pentagon's Department of the Air Force. This, incidentally, was reported by such a well-informed person as Balchen, Chief of the Arctic Planning Sector in the Pentagon. Casting off the verbal shell of the allegedly "scientific" character of investigations in the Arctic, Balchen stated in a straightforward manner that they, the Americans, were, above all, pursuing "strategic aims," that the "scientific" expeditions were gathering meteorological information essential in war-time. The leaders of the U.S. Air Force are, in particular, studying the possibility of landing aircraft on the ice and the operation of aircraft engines and parts at low temperatures.

The facts cited again and again prove irrefutably that the American imperialists are converting Canada, Alaska and the Aleutian Islands into a springboard for a new aggressive war.

United States

PHILOSOPHERS OF THE ATOM BOMB REFLECT AT THE CROSSROADS. (By Academician E. V. Tarle. *Voprosy filosofii*, No. 1, January-February [published in April], 1952, pp. 141-144. 2400 words. Condensed text:) In the United States there is a publication called the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, A Magazine for Science and Public Affairs. The very existence and the commercial success of this publication are highly symptomatic of the situation in present-day America. ...

The bomb and "public affairs" (!)—this is the slogan, the banner of this magazine. ...

This magazine was conceived and has been published all along with the manifest object of drumming into the heads of the ordinary American and British reader certain "truths" which all the way up to 1949 were formulated as follows: (1) Providence has sent the atomic bomb for the purpose of defending the "Anglo-American way of life;" (2) This weapon will make it possible to get along in a future war without clashes of land armies of millions of men, and "our boys" will not come into contact with armed forces; (3) It will all end with an air war. The fourth maxim was as follows: Time is on the side of the

Soviet Union, so we must hurry in order not to be too late in aiming our blow.

This was brazen and cynical war propaganda. After Sept. 23 and 25, 1949, when faith in U.S. monopoly of the atomic bomb suddenly burst, the official optimism of the Bulletin began to subside gradually. True, it still went on maintaining (and goes on maintaining) that it is impossible to overtake the far-advanced technology of the U.S.A., etc., but the old tone is lacking.

When 1951 came, the crisis in the sentiments of the American atom-mongers began to show more distinctly in their magazine than ever before. The fact is that they had to start printing long hushed-up, regrettable reports about the war in Korea. And this immediately was reflected in the contents of all the articles, even those seemingly most remote from the subject of Korea. ... The Korean war showed plainly that technical superiority all by itself is powerless to overcome even the most modest land forces of people fighting for their existence. ...

One of the most pernicious (from the magazine's vantage point) consequences of the collapse of faith in the omnipotence of the atom bomb is a circumstance of no little significance which has to be reckoned with in present American policy: the loss of hope of enslaving the peoples of the East by the American imperialists. The main "idea" taken over by Messrs. Truman and Acheson from Dewey and the Republican Party was that the gradual but steadily proceeding liquidation of the colonial possessions of the British Empire must be accompanied by the entrenchment there of a new direct "heir," i.e., the United States. But this is not at all what happened.

The misfortune which overtook the American intervention in Iran in favor of the British and the other indubitable misfortune of the Anglo-Saxon partnership in Egypt and the Sudan which had already emerged in the summer of 1951 aroused the publication of an article by Stewart Alsop entitled "The British and the Bomb," which was written in a spirit of irritation and appeared in No. 6 of the magazine for 1951. The writer records the fact that the British have lost faith in American strategy. Here are his exact words: "The fact is that the British planners and military leaders are more and more inclined to challenge the basic concept upon which the Anglo-American alliance is based." ... The cruel British criticism goes to the very heart of the matter: "The heart of the matter is that the American strategy is now entirely based on the atomic bombing of the big populated centers, while at the same time the British Isles are mortally endangered by attacks of this nature."

Alsop, the philosopher of atomic bombing, criticizes the suggestion that an agreement be reached with the Soviet Union that in no event would atom bombs be dropped on populated centers.

Atomic thinker Alsop has this to say on this subject: "Unfortunately, the very nature of the atomic bomb is such that it is of greatest utility when dropped in the thick of heavily populated cities, while dropping it on isolated posts and moving armies is pointless and yields no result." So what is the use of thinking about details and setting great store by some city off somewhere called London, for example? Such are the revelations of this cannibal.

Issue No. 5, May, 1951, carries a long article "The Consequences of Korea," by Rexford G. Tugwell, which was written under the impression of the hopeless Korean war. The outlook of the atomic cannibals has not changed, but the lack of confidence in their own forces is beginning to show through more and more clearly in their writings.

I happened to receive a whole series of issues of this magazine for 1951 all at once and, as one who for a long time has been following this curious product of the philosophizing atom-mongers, I now sensed something new. It is not easy to express this change in precise words beyond mentioning the previously mentioned, too general impression of greater restraint, scepticism and reflectiveness.

Of course, the main function for which they receive their salaries remained: slander of the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies, implacable and constantly exploding hatred for them, perpetual concern lest the reader forget that he is reading a magazine written by butchers who endeavor little by little, pedagogically, to instill the feelings of butchers in the younger generation—all this remained unchanged.

The change lies in the fact that remarks aimed at emphasizing that "unfortunately" wars are decided not only by air power but also by land power have begun to slip out much more often. Further, the thought expressed in Tugwell's article is repeated in later issues fleetingly but persistently. This is a very elementary thought but in the Bulletin it has the ring of a bold paradox. This thought is that if cities in the rear of the enemy country are bombed, the population not only will fail to turn against its government but, on the contrary, will even rally around it in particularly close accord. The authors cannot but recall the example of Hitler's savagery in the Soviet Union, which failed to have even the slightest effect in bringing about this scoundrel's object. These considerations are directly and flagrantly in contradiction with the articles insisting that withdrawal of the right to atom bomb cities would diminish the United States' chances for victory. One cannot fail to see such contradictions now in this magazine which is so characteristic of the American warmongers. ...

Evidently, the time has come when the worms of doubt are breeding in the most diehard companions of Dulles and Co.

It goes without saying that this magazine designed to "educate" (i.e., corrupt) the youth says not a word about the peace movement, the struggle against the monstrous devices of mass extermination. No organ founded to serve the arms manufacturers and published with their money can harm the interests of its bosses. If this organ right now is displaying certain signs of embarrassment, this takes place exclusively under the influence of a growing lack of confidence in their own forces and by no means as a result of doubts as to whether this atrocity, offensive to the conscience of the peoples, is admissible.

The great movement of the peoples for peace, the unanimous desire of all mankind to foil the criminal designs of the atom-mongers, the demands of all the ordinary people of the world to ban the atom bomb, the systematic exposure by the peace partisans of all the criminal machinations of the warmongers, and the prodigious power of the Stalinist peace policy of the U.S.S.R.—this is what has compelled the cannibals from the magazine of the American atom-mongers to lose confidence and modulate their tone.

AFRICA

International Review: WHO NEEDS 'FEDERATION' OF CENTRAL AFRICA. (By V. Korionov. Pravda, May 11, p. 4. Complete text:) The struggle between American, British and French imperialism for sources of raw materials, markets and spheres for capital investments is being intensified. The American monopolies are entrenching themselves in those regions of the colonial world in which British, French and Belgian capitalists have up to now held sway.

But the expansion of dollar imperialism everywhere is running up against the fortified positions of Britain and other capitalist rivals of the U.S.A. The ruling circles of Britain and France do not intend to put up with the fact that overseas monopolies are taking over control of "their" colonies and spheres of influence, creating a threat to the high profits of the Anglo-French capitalists.

Africa is one of the regions where this struggle is developing between British and American imperialism.

As is well known, the U.S. monopolists have already taken over complete control of the French colonies in North Africa and are penetrating into Egypt, Ethiopia and Tanganyika. But the eyes of the Wall Street magnates are fixed on the entire "Dark Continent." The U.S. monopolist press, in calling for the subjugation of all Africa, called the latter the "strategic prize of the 20th century." The American monopolies are now creeping up to Central and East Africa in their attempts to penetrate regions which were until recently the sphere of British imperialism's unrestrained sway.

The attention of the American monopolies has been especially attracted by the mining regions of Northern and Southern Rhodesia, which are rich in copper, coal, chrome ore and other minerals. The so-called International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which is one of the levers of U.S. economic aggression, recently announced that Southern Rhodesia had been granted a loan giving as reasons for this the fact that Southern Rhodesia is an important source of strategic raw materials. American capital is beginning to launch construction of strategic railways

and electric power stations in Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

British imperialism is answering the intrigues of its "partner" with a series of measures. There was a conference recently in London on the question of creating a so-called federation of Britain's three southern African colonies—Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. By their endeavors to knock together such a "federation" the British ruling circles want to consolidate their domination here, to block development of the national liberation movement and to impede penetration of these regions by American capital.

Of course, the British imperialists on this occasion cover their real designs with hypocritical twaddle, giving assurances that the creation of a Central African "federation" will lead to "cooperation" between the whites and the local Negro population. But even the organ of the City—the British magazine *The Economist*—cannot but admit "that all the talk about 'cooperation' is just hypocrisy and that in reality the aim is to strengthen and perpetuate, by means of the federation, the system of 'domination by the whites,' under which even the most developed Africans will always be lower beings due solely to the color of their skins. Africans are answering this by renouncing 'cooperation' as a fiction."

The Negro populations of Central and East Africa are protesting the new scheme of the British colonizers sharply. Representatives of the Negro population have refused to take part in the comedy being acted out in London. Like other colonial and dependent peoples, the peoples of Africa are embarking on the path of an active liberation struggle against the oppressors.

The imperialists are trying to resolve their sharpening contradictions at the expense of the vital interests of the working people of the colonies and dependent countries. But reality shows that these calculations are built on sand. The contradictions between the capitalist marauders are irreconcilable.

Miscellany

W.F.T.U. EXPOSES PROVOCATIONAL INTRIGUES. (Pravda, May 11, p. 4; Izvestia, p. 3. Complete text:) Vienna (Tass)—The World Federation of Trade Unions [W.F.T.U.] has addressed a statement to all national trade union centers and the trade union internationals as follows:

The W.F.T.U. informs trade union organizations and the working people of all countries of the failure of certain provocations undertaken simultaneously against the international trade union organization of workers and employees.

The Secretariat of the W.F.T.U. reports that between March 20 and April 1, 1952 letters were sent from Vienna for the purpose of compromising the W.F.T.U. and misleading those to whom they were addressed. Some of these letters were typed on counterfeit W.F.T.U. stationery and were addressed to trade union organizations and individuals in Canada and the U.S.A. intended to create an incorrect impression of the International Conference in Defense of Children which took place in Vienna in April, a conference in whose organization the W.F.T.U. took no part.

When the trial of Hernandez, chairman of the Philippine trade unions, was in progress in Manila, a letter was sent by the authors of the forgeries in Vienna for provocative purposes. This letter was dispatched March 26, 1952, and was to serve as material for the accusation against Hernandez. Hernandez was sentenced to life imprisonment on March 30 without any evidence.

The W.F.T.U. expresses its indignation and determined protest against this sentence and demands its revocation.

All these cases are a repetition of Hitler's methods. The authors of the forgeries wanted to create a situation which would enable them to suppress the trade unions and the masses of the workers everywhere, and especially in the countries which, like the Philippines, are under the rule of Americans.

The use of a forged signature of the General Secretary of the W.F.T.U. at a time when Louis Saillant was not in Vienna, shows that the provocateurs were trying to compromise the leadership of the W.F.T.U. The W.F.T.U. succeeded in blocking this maneuver.

The W.F.T.U. informs the world public of these scandalous machinations. It warns all trade unions and the workers of the entire world that attempts of this kind may be repeated. It calls on them for greater vigilance in order to put an end to the

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Communist Party

NOTHING CHANGED IN DISTRICT. (By Ya. Krivenok, Staff Correspondent for Krasnodar Territory. Pravda, May 13, p. 2. 750 words. Summary:) For a number of years Ryazanskaya District has had a bad reputation in Krasnodar Territory because of its low harvests and poor development of animal husbandry. Territory organizations showed little interest in this for a long time, but the territory Party committee finally took action last autumn when the district took last place in harvesting and delivering grain. It severely reprimanded Comrade Popov, secretary of the district committee, and recommended the dismissal of Comrade Gaidukov, chairman of the district executive committee.

This was the extent of discussion of the district's lag. The territory committee ignored what was most important: the district committee's methods of guiding agriculture. Had the territory committee looked into this side of things it would have seen that the district committee was not operating in the right manner, that it did not know how to combine political and economic work.

After the territory committee adopted its resolution it thought no more about it. Meanwhile, hardly anything has changed in the district. Preparations for spring sowing were poor and the plan for sowing spring wheat was not carried out.

Territory organizations have sent a large amount of farm machinery to the district, but this is not all that Ryazanskaya District needs. The territory committee is aware that the district Party organization contains young, inexperienced officials who need support, advice and training. Unfortunately they do not receive this from the territory committee.

Comrades Popov and Bogdanova, secretaries of the district committee, began to take over the work of Soviet and economic agencies in their efforts to overcome the lag in the district, to the extent that the district committee even took a direct part in distributing fuel and spare parts to the M.T.S. and issuing orders for field work. The district committee has made assigning representatives to the collective farms the only means of guiding them. All economic campaigns are carried forward only with their aid. Officials of the district Party committee and district Soviet executive committee are attached to individual collective farms and strictly forbidden to leave them. When they go out to the villages the secretaries and members of the bureau of the district committee deal only with the chairmen of the collective farms, remembering the primary Party units only rarely.

The district committee does nothing to train primary Party unit secretaries, many of whom are in office for the first time. Seminars could be of great assistance but the district committee rarely holds them. Reports by primary unit secretaries at bureau sessions are also a rare phenomenon.

The district committee does little to mobilize existing resources for more rapid development of the district's economy and culture. It works without a plan, from day to day, paying little attention to Party organizational and political work.

The district committee shows no interest in selecting collective farm chairmen. Some collective farms have asked the district committee to send them agricultural specialists, but the committee has paid no attention. The territory organizations are also at fault here. They should help the district committee.

The lag in Ryazanskaya District is the result of poor Party work, of the district committee's incorrect methods of guiding economic and cultural work. The Krasnodar Territory Committee could help the district Party committee eliminate the shortcomings in its work if it would back up its resolutions by organizational work.

(Editorial)—CLOSELY HEED CRITICISM FROM BELOW. (Pravda, May 13, p. 1. 1200 words. Condensed text:) ... Rank-and-file Communists who see to it that criticism achieves its objectives are playing an ever more active role in Party life.

However, the facts indicate that some Party committees pay insufficient attention to criticism made by rank-and-file Communists and are slow in eliminating defects revealed at report and election meetings and Party conferences. At the district Party conference in January, 1952, the delegates rightly criticized the Nechayevka District Party Committee of Penza Province for its isolation from the primary Party units and its practice of supplanting Soviet and economic organizations. The district committee secretaries admitted at that time that the criticism was fully justified, but shortly after the conference they forgot their promises. The link between the district committee and the primary Party units is still unsatisfactory and the district committee still gives inadequate help to the secretaries of the Party units. As a result the serious defects in Party work which the Communists pointed out to the district committee have not been eliminated. ...

It is the duty of Party committees to keep their attention focused on criticisms and proposals made by Communists at report and election meetings and Party conferences, to work persistently to translate them into reality, to check to see that resolutions are actually being carried out, and to keep the Party organizations regularly informed on what is actually being done about proposals made by Communists.

But unfortunately we still have among us people who give only lip service to criticism, Communists who brush aside criticism and self-criticism and show no desire to react correctly to the criticism of others. This is shown with particular clarity in reports coming in from Yanaul District, Bashkir Autonomous Republic.

The Communists of the Alezin Plant have repeatedly complained to the Yanaul District Committee that the plant manager, Comrade Agapov, is engaging in humbug, failing to support production innovators and suppressing criticism, while Comrade Palmin, secretary of the Party bureau, accepts bonuses from him and helps him in his dealings with shady characters. The district committee has not only failed to look into the Communists' reports but has even undertaken to defend the humbugs and suppressors of criticism. Only after the Communists appealed to the province Party committee were Agapov and Palmin relieved of their posts at the plant. However, immediately afterwards the Yanaul District Committee promoted Palmin to the post of editor of the district newspaper, and however strange it may seem the province committee approved its choice. ...

It is the function of our press to play an important role in developing criticism and self-criticism. Party committees should strive to see that criticism in the press is serious and profound, that it does not merely skim the surface, and they should support such criticism. However, criticism appearing in the local press does not always receive the support it deserves from some Party committees. The Kalinin City Committee in particular passed over serious reports in the Kalinin railroad junction newspaper *Stalinsky put* [Stalinist Path] and in the province paper about shortcomings in the locomotive depot.

Criticism and self-criticism, Comrade Stalin teaches us, is the law of our development, the decisive factor in overcoming all routine and inertia, all that is old and moribund and hinders our victorious advance. To develop criticism and self-criticism boldly, to be responsive to the voice of the masses, to work in every way to increase the working people's participation—this is one of the most important demands made of Bolshevik officials.

PLENARY SESSION OF MOSCOW CITY PARTY COMMITTEE. (Pravda, May 11, p. 2. 1100 words. Condensed text:) A regular plenary session of the Moscow City Party Committee held May 9 heard and discussed a report by Secretary Chernyayev on the tasks of Party and economic organizations in improving the quality of the output of light, local and cooperative industry of the city. ...

In 1951 Moscow enterprises produced considerably more cotton, woolen and silk fabric, clothing, footwear, hosiery and knitwear than in 1950. New lines of consumers' goods are in production. A series of organizational and technical measures which promoted further improvement of the quality of output

were recently carried through at city enterprises. The number of enterprises, shops and brigades producing only excellent-quality goods and achieving high labor productivity has risen and economy of raw materials and supplies has increased. ...

At the same time the session revealed serious shortcomings in the work of local, light and cooperative industry enterprises. Many did not fulfill state plans and assortment quotas. At a number of factories rhythmic work has not been organized, heavy losses due to rejects are tolerated and there is not sufficient economy in expenditures of raw materials, supplies, fuel and electric power.

It was pointed out in the speeches of the participants in the session that many Party and Soviet organizations and industrial officials are still fighting feebly for improved quality and increased assortment of consumers' goods.

They countenance violations of technological discipline on the production line and nonfulfillment of plans for output of first-quality goods, and do not instill in the workers a spirit of intolerance toward the production of low-grade goods. Last year losses at Moscow light industry enterprises due to rejects amounted to several million rubles. The trade organizations rejected a certain proportion of the goods produced or reclassified them in lower grades.

Instances of low-grade output are especially numerous at enterprises of local industry and producers' cooperatives. These enterprises often produce low-quality goods which are not in demand among the population. At a number of local and cooperative industry enterprises the production of consumers' goods is carried on in a primitive manner and new machinery and advanced technology are slow in being introduced.

The city light industry administration, the Moscow Soviet Executive Committee's local industry department and the Moscow City Council of Producers' Cooperatives were justly criticized at the session for allowing production of low-grade goods and overlooking violations of technological procedures at the enterprises. In their speeches Comrades Chizhov, chairman of the board of Council of Producers' Cooperatives, and Ukhanov, director of the city light industry administration, told the session about the measures they were taking to eliminate the shortcomings and raise the quality of production.

The plenary session seriously criticized the research institutes. It developed that the institutes of light, local and cooperative industry have poor ties with enterprises and do not give them due assistance in perfecting production and developing ways of improving the quality and increasing the assortment of the products manufactured.

Improvement in the qualifications of workers, foremen, engineers and technicians is an important condition for ensuring high-quality production. However, some enterprises fail to pay due attention to this matter. Technical propaganda and the dissemination of advanced experience are not adequately handled everywhere.

Socialist competition for the production of excellent-quality goods is developing more and more widely in the light, local and cooperative industry of Moscow. However, there are still substantial shortcomings in this field. Participants in the session said that in some places the competition is of a formal character. Frequently the obligations undertaken by the collectives of enterprises do not include items relating to the output of high-quality goods. A considerable number of brigades competing for the title of "Excellent-Quality Brigade" do not comply with the terms of the competition.

The necessity of raising the standard of Party work in enterprises of light, local and cooperative industry was mentioned at the session. Comrade Galkin, Secretary of the Moscow River Borough Party Committee, noted in his speech that the borough committee has begun to afford more assistance to the Party organizations of these enterprises and to hear their reports more frequently. At the same time he pointed to shortcomings in the guidance of Party organizations. Specifically, they are given little assistance in organizing agitation work and socialist competition for the output of excellent-quality goods.

It was noted in the speeches of the participants in the session that the borough Party committees do not delve deeply into the activity of enterprises of light, local and cooperative industry or seek to eliminate the causes of low-quality output. Some borough committees do not concern themselves sufficiently with

selecting, placing and training the executive personnel of the enterprises.

In the debates on the reports speeches were also made by Comrades Kholodkov, Secretary of the October Borough Party Committee; Trokhov, Manager of the Shcherbakov Combine; Balakhenkov, Manager of the Central Department Store; Kolotyarkin, Vice-Chairman of the Moscow Soviet Executive Committee; Bogayev, Manager of the Krasnaya Roza [Red Rose] Combine, and others.

A. N. Kosygin, U.S.S.R. Minister of Light Industry, made a speech at the session.

In its resolution the session assigned the task of bringing about a decisive improvement in the quality of goods produced by light, local and cooperative industry and ensuring further expansion of the range of consumers' goods.

PLENARY SESSION OF ULYANOVSK PROVINCE PARTY COMMITTEE. (Pravda, May 8, p. 2. Complete text:)

Ulyanovsk—A plenary session of the Ulyanovsk Province Party Committee was held recently, at which the work of the province Party committee was discussed.

The participants in the plenary session sharply criticized serious shortcomings and errors in the province Party committee bureau's direction of Party organizations and economic and cultural work. The heads of the province Party committee uncritically evaluated the state of affairs in the province and tolerated major shortcomings in the work of industry and agriculture. The plenary session outlined measures for improving the work of the province's Party organizations.

The plenary session elected Comrades I. P. Skullov and P. N. Alferov secretaries of the province Party committee.

IN MEMORY OF A. S. SHCHERBAKOV. (Pravda, May 10, p. 2. 175 words. Summary:) May 10 marks the seventh anniversary of the death of the outstanding Bolshevik leader and statesman Alexander Sergeyevich Shcherbakov. Moscow joins the Soviet people as a whole in honoring the memory of this loyal son of the Bolshevik party, one of the greatest organizers of socialist construction in our country. One of Moscow's boroughs bears his name. Talks are being organized at factories and institutions there and the borough's Party committee has organized a Shcherbakov exhibit in its study office.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'IMPROVE GUIDANCE OF CREATIVE ORGANIZATIONS.'* (Pravda, May 11, p. 3. Complete text:) The bureau of the Saratov Province Party Committee has discussed the article entitled "Improve Guidance of Creative Organizations," published April 18, and points out in its resolution that the article entirely correctly points out major shortcomings in the work of the province's creative organizations and in their guidance by the province Party committee.

The province Party committee has outlined measures for improving the work of the creative organizations and strengthening control over execution of resolutions of the province committee bureau on ideological questions. The province committee's propaganda and agitation department has been advised to draw up and submit for approval by the bureau proposals for carrying out earlier resolutions on the work of the creative organizations.

The province committee has rescinded the resolution of the bureau of the Saratov City Party Committee dissolving the primary Party unit of the writers' organization. The city committee has been advised to restore this Party organization and show constant concern for the ideological and political training of artists and writers.

Young Communist League

Follow-up on a Komsomolskaya Pravda Report: 'ON MAKING BEDS AND ARRANGING BUREAU DRAWERS.'† (Komsomolskaya pravda, May 14, p. 3. Complete text:) Under this

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 16, p. 21

† Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 16, pp. 23-24.

heading Komsomolskaya pravda published a report April 19 on the misconceptions in the socialist competition of labor reserve students. In connection with this newspaper article, U.S.S.R. Deputy Minister of Labor Reserves Comrade Bordadyn has informed the editors:

"The report has been discussed at a meeting of the inspector-engineers of the ministry's chief schools administration.

The ministry has drafted a letter "On the Removal of Shortcomings in Conducting Socialist Competition" to the heads of republic, territory, province and city administrations and directors of labor reserve schools condemning competition for so-called socialist maintenance of school equipment, aids, furnishings, etc. It is proposed to remove the misconception in the competition in Factory Trade School No. 61 of the Kazakh Republic and in a number of other educational institutions. Practical measures have been outlined for improving the organization of socialist competition of workers and students in labor reserve educational institutions."

State and Law

In the Law Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. — DISCUSSION OF COMRADE FINKOVA'S LETTER IN DEPARTMENT OF STATE LAW OF U.S.S.R. AND PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES. (Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo, No. 2, February [published in March], p. 75. Complete text:) On Jan. 23, 1952 the department of state law of the U.S.S.R. and people's democracies, together with representatives of the editorial board of the magazine Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo, discussed the letter of Comrade Finkova, Secretary of the Kalinin City Soviet Executive Committee printed in Izvestia Jan. 17 under the heading "Aloof From Practical Work of the Soviets." *

The department admitted that the letter correctly pointed out the inadequacy of the material in Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo devoted to generalizing the practical work of local Soviets and their executive and managerial agencies. This defect is largely due to the fact that the department has not provided the editors of the magazine with the necessary materials on questions of work of the Soviets.

In order to eliminate this defect as quickly as possible the department outlined concrete measures to increase the magazine's coverage of questions of practical Soviet work and also to issue popular pamphlets to help officials of local Soviets, and to prepare for 1952 publication collections of articles giving a theoretical elucidation of problems of the organization and activity of local Soviets and their executive and managerial agencies. In addition, the department plans: (1) to hold a scientific conference, with the participation of practical workers, devoted to problems of the work of city Soviets and their executive committees and (2) to petition for publication of a special monthly magazine devoted to the practical work of the Soviets.

(Editorial)—JUDGE OFFICIALS BY RESULTS OF THEIR WORK. (Izvestia, May 8, p. 1. 1100 words. Summary:) The tremendous scope of communist construction makes new, higher demands on local Soviet officials.

The most important method of training cadres is a thorough and systematic checkup on how they implement Party and government directives, how they manifest initiative and persistence in reaching goals set and how they overcome difficulties and remove shortcomings.

The executive committees of many Soviets have recently begun to check much more frequently on the work of lower Soviet agencies, enterprises, collective farms and institutions and of their own departments, administrations and officials.

But unfortunately such an important method of training cadres as judging them by the results of their work has not been applied in the day-to-day work of all local Soviets.

A recent investigation showed that the Kirov Province Executive Committee rarely checked on the work of the executive committees of the province's district and city Soviets and that when a checkup was held, it was superficial

and formal. The officials of the province executive committee did not disclose the real reasons for bad work in individual district executive committees and were not exacting toward their officials. For several months Comrade Svetlakov, former chairman of the province executive committee, and his assistants did not even read the reports they received on investigations of the work of the district executive committees. Tolerance of shortcomings and a liberal attitude toward people failing to carry out assignments led to the fact that Kirov Province did not take advantage of the opportunities for a more rapid advance in industry and agriculture, for improvement of its cities and villages and of cultural and everyday services to the working people.

The executive committees of some province and district Soviets, and their departments and administrations, check on the work of officials of enterprises or institutions only when it is clear that these officials are not coping with the tasks set and are hampering the fulfillment of plans. It is perfectly obvious that a continuing familiarity with the work of local officials is needed in order to point out their shortcomings to the officials in time and prevent mistakes from arising.

A systematic checkup of cadres from above, by the higher bodies, must be combined with a checkup from below, in which the masses participate.

Up to now there still exists the faulty practice of transferring people who have not managed to cope with one job to another, no less responsible one.

Broadly developed criticism and self-criticism is an indispensable condition for the correct training of cadres and for improving the style and methods of work of an apparatus.

The training of young Soviet cadres merits particular attention.

The judging of cadres by the results of their work, constant concern for the growth of Soviet officials in ideological and practical matters, is one of the main conditions for the successful work of local Soviets in carrying out plans for economic and cultural construction.

CONTRARY TO LAW. (By Staff Correspondent A. Kanayev. Izvestia, May 13, p. 2. 500 words. Summary:) Tashkent—The executive committees of the province, city and district Soviets and the village and settlement Soviets have the right to issue resolutions, to be complied with by individuals, enterprises, institutions and organizations. These resolutions cannot contradict existing laws and must be clear and intelligible to all.

However, some of Uzbekistan's district and city Soviet executive committees have issued orders which show an unwillingness to think about what they write. What other explanation is there for the order issued by the Leninsk City Soviet Executive Committee prohibiting minors "to appear on the streets unaccompanied by adults until 10 p.m. when school is in session and until 11 p.m. in summer?" The resolution should have said "after 10 p.m." and "after 11 p.m.," but as it stands it prohibits children from being on the streets in the daytime.

The executive committees of the local Soviets may not issue binding resolutions where orders from higher agencies already exist, except where these orders point to the need for resolutions by the executive committees or Soviets on the basis of local conditions. But the Yangi-Aryk District Soviet has issued its own rules for residence and passport registration, even though there is a passport statute approved by the U.S.S.R. government.

The Kok-Bulak District Executive Committee has issued an order on hunting wolves and has set aside only one day for this, although everyone knows wolves should be hunted the year 'round!

The Urgench City Executive Committee has decided to fine parents for delinquency among minors up to 16 years of age, despite the fact that existing laws hold children 12 to 14 years old partially responsible and children from 14 to 16 years of age entirely responsible for delinquency.

Violators of binding resolutions are held responsible and given one of the following sentences: a warning, a fine or

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 3, pp. 28-29.

forced labor. Fines cannot exceed 100 rubles and the period of forced labor cannot exceed one month, while the maximum that rural and settlement Soviets may impose is a ten-ruble fine and five days of forced labor; some Soviet agencies, such as the Ak-Kurgan District Executive Committee, have increased fines to 200 rubles.

Violations of binding resolutions should be investigated by the administrative commissions of executive committees, but most province, city and district centers do not have such commissions, and where they do exist they do not function. Violations are investigated and settled by militia captains or their deputies.

Control over the legality of binding resolutions rests with the public prosecutor's office, but it too handles this matter in a casual manner and does not always contest illegal resolutions and orders.

DECREE OF PRESIDIUM OF U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET.—On Formation of Tallinn, Parnu and Tartu Provinces Within Estonian Republic. (Vedomosti Verkhovnoy Soveta SSSR, May 20, p. 4. Complete text:) Resolved, to approve the petition of the Presidium of the Estonian Republic Supreme Soviet:

(1) To form Tallinn Province, with center in the city of Tallinn.

To include in Tallinn Province: the city of Tallinn (leaving it a city under republic jurisdiction), the cities of Kohtla-Järve and Narva and the following districts—Vajke-Marja, Johvi, Keila, Kivioli, Kose, Loksa, Paide, Rakvere, Rapla, Tapa, Turi and Harju.

(2) To form Parnu Province, with center in the city of Parnu.

To include in Parnu Province, the city of Parnu and the following districts—Abja, Viljandi, Vandra, Kilingi-Nomme, Kuressaar, Lihula, Marjamaa, Urisaare, Parnu, Parnu-Jagupi, Suure-Jaani, Torva, Haapsalu and Hiiumaa.

(3) To form Tartu Province, with center in the city of Tartu.

To include in Tartu Province: the city of Tartu and the following districts—Antsla, Valga, Vastselu, Voru, Jõgeva, Kallaste, Mustvee, Otepää, Polva, Põltsamaa, Rapina, Tartu and Elva.—[Signed April 21, 1952.]

National Economy

ANNOUNCEMENT OF U.S.S.R. MINISTRY OF FINANCE. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 10, p. 1. Complete text:) The 1952 state loan for development of the U.S.S.R. national economy, issued in the sum of 30,000,000,000 rubles, was subscribed in the amount of 35,712,374,000 rubles by the evening of May 8—i.e., oversubscribed by 5,712,374,000 rubles.

Because of this substantial oversubscription of the loan the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finance, on instructions from the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, has ordered that further bond sales cease everywhere effective May 10, 1952.

—[signed] A. Zverev, U.S.S.R. Minister of Finance.

Natural Resources

ON THE KAMENNAYA STEPPE. (By Special Correspondent V. Polyakov. Pravda, May 8, p. 2. 700 words. Summary:) The Dokuchayev Black Earth Belt Agricultural Institute receives letters from all parts of the country asking about the method of accelerated creation of long-lasting tree belts and the rationalized system of irrigation in the central black earth regions.

The work on the Kamennaya Steppe shows that the task of creating sturdy shelter belts has been solved by including fast-growing types of trees alongside the more valuable and long-lasting types (oak).

Since the oak grows more rapidly if the sides are shaded and the top open, the Kamennaya Steppe foresters have applied what they call the "corridor method of growing oaks along with fast-growing types of trees and shrubs." In the

winter the poplars, maples and other similar types amass snow and create favorable conditions for the oak to survive the winter. In the spring and summer the fast-growing types protect the oak from the dry winds.

The tree belts planted in the Kamennaya Steppe by the corridor method have already, in three to four years, begun to show favorable results.

The vast Central Black Earth region had irrigation only after the Soviet regime solved the problem of irrigating the fields of Voronezh, Kursk, Orel and Tambov Provinces. Now, with the help of the government, hundreds of collective farms practice irrigation farming.

The Dokuchayev Agricultural Institute has recommended to the collective farmers types of crop rotations on irrigated sectors and methods of cultivating various irrigated crops.

Industry

PROLONG LIFE OF MINING EQUIPMENT. (By M. Burenkov, Staff Correspondent for Voroshilovgrad Province. Pravda, May 8, p. 2. 800 words. Condensed text:) Voroshilovgrad—Thanks to the constant attention of the Bolshevik party and Soviet government, our country's coal industry has the world's largest supply of first-class, high-quality mining equipment. Correct use of this equipment means higher economic indices at the mine, increased coal output and lower unit costs. Nevertheless, in a number of Donets Basin coal enterprises, the new equipment with which the country has so generously supplied the miners is poorly taken care of and the life of the mining machinery is very short.

In Pervomaisk Coal Trust mines, for example, new combines work on an average of five to six months, instead of the planned eight, before capital repairs are needed; the cutting machines, ore loaders and electric locomotives do not hold up between repairs for the time designated by the state.

Let us take Gorskaya Mine No. 1-2. In this mine the life of a machine, particularly a combine, is very short. There are frequent breakdowns of equipment. And breakdowns are accepted here; the causes are not found; the attention of the miners is not drawn to them.

There is not the necessary concern in the mine for the establishment of conditions for daily inspections and routine maintenance of equipment. The lack of organization of the production process prevents this. Officially, the mine works on a two-shift system: coal is mined during two shifts and the third is allotted for repair and preparatory work. The cyclical schedule stipulates just such an organization of labor. In reality spurts and irregular work flourish instead of rhythmic work organized according to a schedule. Every third day Comrade Dankov, the mine director, holds so-called "high cycle days"—in short, fitful work spurts.

Failure to operate on a cyclical schedule prevents a high-standard, technically competent use of mining equipment. Equipment is worked unevenly in the course of a day. The basic coal-cutting machines are effectively used only half of the working time. Trying to make up for the idle periods, the operators overwork the equipment; this leads to premature wearing out of machinery and equipment parts.

A large proportion of the combines in the mine are kept in reserve. Depending on what is needed, parts are taken from the reserve combines and put on the machines in use. And then the new coal combines, which have stayed "in reserve" and have not worked in the vein, are sent in for capital repairs.

During the entire existence of the mine the Party organization has not once discussed the question of maintenance of mining equipment. No mass political work has been done with the miners on this.

The state of affairs with the mining equipment in Gorskaya Mine No. 1-2 is characteristic in many ways of other coal enterprises of the Pervomaisk Coal Trust and of the Voroshilovgrad Coal Combine in general. ...

Major repairs to mining equipment, particularly combines, are far from perfectly organized. The mines send them to the Kadiyevka Mine Machinery Repair Plant, which does not have a special shop or technical equipment for this. The plant repairs

the combines in a crude way; the quality of the repairs often does not correspond to the technical requirements of the mining machines. The plant receives many complaints from the mines but is not in a position to improve the situation without the help of the central combine. But the combine does not manifest real concern in this matter. It holds about 40% of the new coal combines in reserve and prefers to give new machines to the mines rather than make repairs.

To prolong the life of mining equipment is a task of great state significance. The directors, engineers and technical workers of the mines, trusts and combines, local Party organizations, workers in scientific research institutes and all miners, are called on to carry it out. The struggle for the prolongation of the life of mining equipment is in the final analysis a struggle for a regard for socialist property, for new successes in building communism.

On Economic Themes: PERSISTENTLY INTRODUCE WHAT IS NEW AND ADVANCED IN CONSTRUCTION WORK!

(By T. Konstantinov. *Izvestia*, May 10, p. 2. 1900 words.

Summary:) Now, when the building organizations are equipped with the most modern machinery, when new, advanced methods of labor and production are widely and skillfully used, it is exceptionally important to introduce advanced achievements in all construction projects and to disseminate the rich experience accumulated by the leaders in the building industry.

Unfortunately, one frequently finds in the work of some organizations an intolerable indifference to important exploits of innovators, although these undertakings can and must play a major role in bringing about significant improvements in construction work.

More than two years ago two innovators in the building industry, Stakhanovite and Stalin Prize Winner Vasily Skitev and Engineer Tutov introduced an extremely important initiative in construction work. They started the new movement for applying the method of mutual control at construction projects.

This method enables the builders to check the quality of their work in a new way. The organization of mutual public control in all sectors eliminates lack of responsibility; it fosters the feeling of responsibility in every worker, engineer and technician for the job assigned and places the question of quality at the center of the whole group's attention. The invaluable merit of Comrades Skitev and Tutov's initiative is that at all stages of the production process, from excavation to painting, an uninterrupted chain of mutual public control of the quality of completed work is established. Every worker is interested in having the final results of his work meet the demands of the people and state.

The patriotic initiative of the Kuibyshev construction workers has found many followers in many construction projects of the Soviet Union.

The method of mutual control has also been widely applied at the Moscow State University construction site.

The Chief Aviation Construction Project Administration is following the same path.

Unfortunately there are building organizations whose workers compile endless schedules, plans and instructions, but who are only sporadically concerned with the practical application of valuable initiatives.

The innovators' movement is a vital, creative matter, and an indifferent attitude toward what is new and advanced, wherever it may appear, is intolerable. Despite the obvious advantages of the method of mutual control, it has still not been applied in many construction projects. The Ministry of Machine-Building Enterprise Construction has fundamental shortcomings in this respect. The ministry has issued many orders and circulars, but writing orders is not the same as applying something new.

Furthermore, sufficient attention is not given to applying the method of mutual control at the construction projects of the Ministry of Heavy Industry Enterprise Construction.

Comrade Gerasimov, director of the Technical Administration of the Ministry of Heavy Industry Enterprise Construction, and Comrade Mogilny, director of the Technical Administration of the Ministry of Machine-Building Enterprise Construction, had to admit that the ministries' building organiza-

tions are little concerned with disseminating the system of mutual control and underestimate the importance of this measure in the struggle for improvement of the quality of work. But recognition alone is not enough.

An indifferent attitude toward the new method is also evident at the construction projects of the Ministry of Light Industry.

A broader dissemination of the method of mutual control also depends on the construction projects' liaison with scientific research institutes. The institutes can successfully fulfill the tasks facing them only through the closest cooperation with construction workers.

A large part of the responsibility for these organizations' lack of initiative rests with the ministries and departments under whose jurisdiction they come. It is necessary to control rigidly the work of the scientific research construction laboratories and to direct it toward solving vitally important problems.

The interests of the further development of our national economy demand a decisive end to elements of formalism in the guidance of socialist competition. The living creativity of the masses is a basic factor in our public life. And everyone who ignores this creativity, who does not support the initiative of the masses and disseminate advanced experience, causes damage to the Soviet state, to the cause of communist construction.

It seems to us that the State Committee on Construction must not neglect the dissemination of advanced methods in the organization of construction work. The most important task of the construction organizations is the struggle for every kind of improvement in quality and reduction in the cost of production work and for raising labor productivity, economizing building materials, correct utilization of internal reserves and application of new machines and advanced technology.

From Readers' Letters: TOPICS OF THE DAY.—Potentialities For Lowering Building Costs. (*Pravda*, May 11, p. 2. 800 words. Summary:) State capital investments are now more than two and one half times what they were in 1940. This year capital investments and the growth of working capital in construction have been fixed at 143,100,000,000 rubles, which should be used to maximum advantage. This means constant reduction in building costs.

The construction organizations reduced building costs and shortened the time required for construction work last year, but there is still much to be done. Many organizations have failed to ensure fulfillment of the state's assignments for reducing building costs.

Construction of many projects is held up and made more expensive because organizations do not receive plans and estimates on time. A. Fomichev, manager of the Poltava Province office of the Industrial Bank, writes:

"Builders in the province suffer from shortages of wall materials, especially brick. The brickyards now in operation cannot meet the needs of construction projects. A resolution was adopted in this connection on erecting a semidried pressed brick plant in Poltava, and the city's Party and Soviet organizations adopted a number of measures for speeding construction of the plant. However, the capital construction plan was fulfilled only 30% last year, the main reason being that blueprints and estimates are approved very slowly by the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Building Materials Industry. For example, the ministry approved the draft plans for the brick plant back in November, 1950, but blueprints and estimates have not arrived yet."

The author goes on to say that the same situation obtains on other building projects in the province.

A. Turetsky, A. Rabinkov and V. Makarov, workers in the planning office of the Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building, write that sometimes planners have to accept less satisfactory solutions because of limitations of choice, types and sizes of some kinds of materials and equipment supplied by industry. They point out in particular that five-ton electric traveling cranes are used when plans call for the use of three-ton cranes because the latter are not built to lift loads higher than 15 meters. The use of the extra-capacity

cranes leads to increasing the height of buildings, which in turn leads to increased building costs. Moreover, five-ton cranes cost 50% more to operate.

The writers of the letter conclude that the time has come to increase and organize the selection of types and sizes of a number of items and to make extensive use of them in construction work.

(Editorial)—**INCREASE PRODUCTION OF BUILDING MATERIALS.** (Izvestia, May 13, p. 1. 1200 words. Summary:) Realization of the country's construction program depends largely on increased output of building materials. New plants and equipment have resulted in a great increase in the output of various materials in recent years. Suffice it to say that cement production increased by 2,000,000 tons in 1951 alone, that brick production increased 20% in that time, that slate production increased 27%, etc., and that production continued to increase during the first quarter of 1952.

Nevertheless the quantity, quality and assortment of building materials produced still lags behind the rapidly growing needs of the national economy. Increased assortment and the output of new products such as reinforced concrete units, ceramic blocks, facing tile, etc., to permit further industrialization of construction work are of particular importance.

Widespread use of reserves at existing enterprises and the introduction of advanced experience constitute a very important source for further increasing the output of building materials. A number of major improvements have been made by innovators in the brick industry, where Stalin Prize Winners Comrades Duvanov, Mazov, Mukosov and Kartavtsev and a group of scientists and production workers headed by Comrade Simin have worked out methods which considerably increase brick production at existing plants.

Last year plants producing red brick turned out an average of 1000 bricks per month for every cubic meter of furnace. This figure is being doubled at leading enterprises, and if the average figure were brought to 1600 for plants in the Russian Republic it would be possible to turn out 1,000,000,000 more bricks a year.

The demand for bricks is unusually great and is far from being met, which makes it extremely important that officials in the brick industry take measures for extensive dissemination of advanced experience. This is a matter of great state importance.

However, the directors of many brick-producing enterprises and of province building materials administrations are extremely hesitant about introducing high-speed work methods. This is evident from the fact, for example, that only about 800 bricks were produced per cubic meter of furnace in the Ukraine last year, though some Ukraine enterprises are producing 2000 and more. Because of low per-unit output enterprises of the Ukraine Ministry of the Building Materials Industry underproduced more than 40,000,000 bricks in the first four months of 1952.

The creative initiative of leading workers is revealing important opportunities for producing other types of building materials. It is essential to develop competition to improve quality and reduce unit costs, matters of prime importance in reducing the cost of construction and increasing the life of the plants erected. The local Soviets and their administrations are called on to play a major role in this struggle.

Letter to the Editor: **UNWARRANTED DELAY.** (By N. Smirnov, Scientific Associate of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Power Institute and Master of Technological Sciences. Pravda, May 13, p. 2. 550 words. Summary:) Electroplating, discovered by the Russian physicist B. S. Yakobi, has become a broadly developed field of technology. Direct current has been used for more than 100 years for all sorts of electrochemical processes, but the problem arises of using alternating current for these purposes because it is the most widely available form of electric power. Neither science nor practical experience has solved this problem so far.

The Soviet inventor A. G. Presnyakov has made a bold attempt to use alternating current in electrolytic processes and has succeeded in developing several ways of using it in

electroplating. The world's first alternating-current electrolytic bath for nickel-plating can now be seen at Auto Repair Shop No. 6 in Moscow.

Extensive use of A. G. Presnyakov's invention is of great economic importance. Every contemporary electroplating installation is divided into two parts: one for the baths and another for equipment to convert alternating into direct current, which is then conducted to the baths by large copper rods. Tons of copper are thus used unproductively. The new method requires neither conversion equipment nor the massive copper rods. Each bath receives power from a small individual step-down transformer. Electroplating in such a bath can be started or stopped by the touch of a button.

Reports of use of alternating current in electroplating appeared in periodicals from August to October, 1951, and evoked widespread interest among workers, planning organizations and students. The factory and inventor received dozens of letters requesting information on the process.

One would think that the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Machine and Instrument Construction Industry would show an interest in this matter. The inventor went there last summer to file his invention, but officials in the inventions department were indifferent.

"You can't hope for a quick decision," they warned the inventor. "We're undergoing reorganization here."

This "reorganization" has lasted for months on end and the inventor has yet to receive a decision on his case. Meanwhile, many enterprises of this and other ministries could save considerable sums by using the new electroplating method.

AT BIRTHPLACE OF GREAT BEGINNING. (Pravda, May 10, p. 2. Complete text:) May 10 the railroad workers of the Moscow-Sortirovochnaya Depot and Station mark the 33rd anniversary of the first communist subbotnik [organized volunteer work on a day off] on the former Moscow-Kazan, now the Moscow-Ryazan Railroad.

This was in 1919. The Civil War was going on. On Saturday, May 10, at 6 p.m., after the regular work day, 205 Communists and sympathizers—workers and employees—appeared on a subbotnik. They worked almost half the night and during this time repaired four locomotives and 16 coaches and loaded and unloaded 9300 poods of various goods.

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin called the workers' glorious labor feat a great beginning.

The Soviet government highly valued the services of the railwaymen who initiated the communist subbotnik. In 1928 the Moscow-Sortirovochnaya Depot was awarded the Red Banner of Labor. This high award, together with the resolution of the Presidium of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, signed by Kalinin, is carefully preserved in the depot Party committee as a most valued possession.

Remembering the glorious traditions of the great beginning, the Sortirovochnaya railwaymen constantly raise the productivity of labor. On the initiative of V. G. Blazhenov, Senior Engineer and Deputy to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, and Five-Hundreder A. I. Zharinov, two locomotive groups have been set up here to honor the cause of peace and the great construction projects of communism.

Agriculture

(Feuilleton)—**STEPPE MIRAGE.** (By M. Dmitrovsky and I. Spivakov. Izvestia, May 11, p. 3. 750 words. Condensed text:) Nurkabek Umbetaliyev, Chairman of the Enbekshi-Kazakh District Executive Committee, is a man of unflagging energy. Take meadow irrigation, for example: not a week passes without Umbetaliyev calling a meeting on the subject, and every participant in the meeting has to work his head off. One delivers a report, another speaks during the discussion, a third draws up a resolution, a fourth proposes amendments to the resolution. ...

The burning problem of meadow irrigation is vividly reflected in dozens of resolutions...and it cannot be denied that these resolutions are ineffective. The Kazatkom Collective Farm, whose chairman is Ivan Arkhipovich Andreyev, is a case in point.

Ivan Arkhipovich was discouraged at receiving a new directive from the district ordering "an immediate report on the irrigation of meadows and pastures." The prospect of new reproaches from his superiors obviously did not make him happy. "But my neighbors will willingly turn in reports," thought Andreyev. "They have ponds and dams and meadows for flooding."

It was just as he was having these sad thoughts that Ivan Arkhipovich was confronted by a vision known to science as a mirage. ... And so it was that hydrotechnical installations quite far away from the Kazatkom Collective Farm were transferred to its fields suddenly and as if by magic. ... This was how it was that a report was hastily drawn up for the district executive committee about alleged meadow irrigation on the Kazatkom Collective Farm.

The report from Kazatkom Collective Farm made Comrade Umbetaliyev happy, and he began to study it immediately. Every figure was very carefully polished—and rounded off. Tens became hundreds and hundreds became thousands.

Soon a report was sent to Alma-Ata, which stated: "Through our cooperative endeavors we have irrigated 13,397 hectares in our district. Comrade Andreyev, Chairman of Kazatkom Collective Farm in the village of Malovodnoye, showed an exceptional degree of initiative, daring and persistence. In a short time the collective farm under his management built dams on the Zharsu and Zharbastau Rivers, making it possible to irrigate 1200 hectares of fields and pastures, and a dam on the Chibyk to bring water to 380 hectares of meadows. The collective farm also built 29 check dams."

Late in March the Alma-Ata Province Executive Committee reported to the Kazakh Republic Council of Ministers on fulfillment of an earlier resolution on irrigation. Comrade Arystanbekov made brilliant use of Nurkabek Umbetaliyev's report.

Several days later the press reported a resolution of the republic Council of Ministers which contained the statement:

"The advanced experience of the Kazatkom Collective Farm in Enbekshi-Kazakh District...has not been mastered by lagging collective farms."

And so it was that a steppe mirage took on quite real characteristics. Chairmen of collective farms in Alma-Ata Province were confronted with the impossible task of studying and imitating what really did not exist.

And what has been going on at the republic-famed Kazatkom Collective Farm in the meantime? The observer is confronted with a discouraging picture: the spring freshets have already passed and the small streams have pretty well subsided, but Kazatkom's meadows and pastures are without water. ...

Letter to the Editor: **DEVELOP CRAFTS AND TRADES ON COLLECTIVE FARMS.** (By V. Sharin, Chairman of Obukhovo Village Soviet Executive Committee, Pizhanka District, Kirov Province, and Deputy to the province Soviet. *Izvestia*, May 13, p. 2. 400 words. Summary:) Amalgamation of the collective farms has made possible the integrated development of the communal economy. It is not quite two years since the amalgamation of four small collective farms into the single large Leninist Collective Farm in the Obukhovo Village Soviet, Pizhanka District, Kirov Province, but the results of this measure are already apparent. The land is better worked, crops are larger, the number of livestock has increased and income is higher. The collective farm's efforts in repairing livestock buildings, building windmills, etc., are only the beginning, however.

Kirov Province is rich in forests. The Leninets Collective Farm has more than 100 hectares of woods and could develop barrel making and carpentry and the manufacture of furniture, wagons and household articles. These natural resources are not being utilized. The collective farm has experienced carpenters, coopers, etc., but these people are getting on in years and work in isolation, without teaching others their trades.

The same is true on other collective farms in Kirov Province. Pizhanka District, for example, has artels that do not have any wainwrights. Important field work is held up for lack of equipment, and sometimes a collective farm has no one to repair harness.

The development of auxiliary enterprises and crafts in the artels is an important matter, but no one in the district or province seems concerned about it. It seems to me that the executive committees of the local Soviets and the boards of the collective farms should give serious consideration to organizing crafts on the collective farms.

LETTER TO STALIN—(*Pravda* and *Izvestia*, May 11, pp. 1-2, 4500 words)—from participants in the Eighth Congress of Uzbekistan Cotton Growers, reporting increased production through shifting to the new method of irrigation [temporary ditches, later plowed over to permit machine cultivation of large areas], a high of more than 90 centners per hectare, an average yield of 33 centners per hectare in Denau District, Surkhan-Darya Province, and Ordzhonikidze District, Tashkent Province, and failure to meet the plan in Bukhara, Fergana, Samarkand, Khorezm and Tashkent Provinces and the Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Republic, the major shortcoming being violation of the Collective Farm Statutes [misuse of communal land, embezzlement of collective farm property, poor labor organization, delays in settling for workdays, etc.]. Delegates to the congress pledge themselves to harvest 400,000 tons more cotton in 1952 than in 1951, and also to grow 50 centners of kenaf, 40 centners of jute, 165 poods of rice, 70 centners of alfalfa hay and 1.5 to two centners of seeds per hectare, to fulfill the state animal husbandry plan and to obtain 50 kilograms of silk cocoons per set of eggs. [The letter continues with pledges by individual districts and ends with plans for scientific farming methods, careful irrigation work, better use of machinery and cooperation with growers in other republics and with scientific institutions.]

(Editorial)—**SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE SPRING SOWING.** (*Pravda*, May 12, p. 1. 1300 words. Condensed text:) ...

Every day and every hour is more precious during the period of spring field work than at any other time. Realizing this, the workers of the Soviet countryside have developed a struggle for successful fulfillment of the state plan for spring sowing. Despite the late spring, many areas of the country have completed sowing by an early date.

According to information from the Ministry of Agriculture the collective farms of the Ukraine Republic had completed the grain crop sowing plan 103% by May 5, 1952; by the same date Stavropol Territory had fulfilled the plan 106% and Crimea Province 105%. A number of other regions have also overfulfilled their targets for grain crops.

In areas of irrigated cotton growing the cotton-sowing plan has been fulfilled 100.1%. ...

However, serious shortcomings in the conduct of spring sowing are occurring in a number of provinces. As the spring advances it is particularly important to carry out work rapidly and in strict conformity with agrotechnical specifications. However, certain districts are delaying in developing field work. Party organizations have not fostered the necessary sense of urgency in the conduct of sowing. As a result of unsatisfactory supervision of Machine and Tractor Stations by local Party, Soviet and agricultural organizations, tractors are being allowed to stand idle. In many M.T.S. tractor work has been organized on a single shift and shift norms are not being fulfilled. Often M.T.S. and collective farms do not honor contractual obligations and cover up each other's unsatisfactory work. Local Party organizations do not make the necessary demands of agricultural agencies and specialists for intensified control over the quality of spring sowing.

All this has led to certain parts of the country failing to make full use of their potentialities in spring sowing and lagging behind in the development of field work. ...

Local Party organizations must foster a sense of urgency in the work in order to make possible a considerable increase in the speed of sowing, especially in the Central and Central Black Earth Regions, the Volga area, Siberia and Kazakhstan. ...

Transportation

Letter to the Editor: **FOR PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES LASTING 250,000 KILOMETERS.** (By M. Malyutin and D. Zhorin, drivers of Moscow Taxi Fleet No. 5. *Izvestia*, May 13,

p. 2. 400 words. Summary:) Soviet passenger automobiles have gained well-earned recognition. We have operated an M-20 Pobeda 207,000 kilometers since September, 1949, without partial or complete overhauls, even though general provisions are for partial overhauls at 54,000 kilometers and complete overhauls at 108,000. As a result we have saved 29,200 rubles, four motors and various other parts.

The excellent condition of our automobile has enabled us to keep it on the road 104 days more than planned, and in 2.5 years we have earned the taxi fleet 86,700 rubles above plan in receipts.

We have done all this through correct use of the automobile entrusted to us and by applying the experience of other drivers. Our work is based on strict observance of technical regulations.

Our automobile was left out in the open for two years, but this did not affect it. We carry out checkup No. 1 every 1500 to 2000 kilometers and No. 2 every 5500 or 6000 kilometers. On the average we replace the piston rings and bearings every 30,000 kilometers and main bearings every 75,000 kilometers, despite the fact that the motor still runs smoothly. We have decided that we can drive the automobile 250,000 kilometers without partial or complete overhauling.

Other drivers in our fleet have joined the struggle to prolong the life of the automobiles and to reduce the cost of operating them. The fleet as a whole has saved about 1,000,000 rubles, thousands of liters of gasoline, 250 tires and tubes, etc. Other drivers can do the same, thereby saving the motherland millions of rubles.

Domestic Trade

From Readers' Letters: TOPICS OF THE DAY.—The Service Trades. (Pravda, May 11, p. 2. 700 words. Condensed text:) Where can you get an overcoat, a dress or a suit made, where can you get footwear, furniture or metal household utensils repaired? Such questions arise among the working people of many cities and workers' settlements where the necessary attention is not yet paid to the service trades. ...

Comrade Vakulenko, director of the medical center of Morozov village, Primorsko-Akhtarsk District, Krasnodar Territory, also reports in his letter on lack of attention to the service trades. Fishermen and workers in the Akhtarsk Fish Factory live in the village. An electric power station, a radio center, a club, a school, baths and a bakery have been built there. But there is nowhere you can get footwear repaired or clothes made. In order to get boots repaired or a suit made you have to go to the district center, 15 kilometers away. By displaying proper solicitude for the fishermen, local organizations could have spared them these inconveniences.

Readers report that in certain areas the network of service shops is being reduced, to the detriment of the working people's interests. In the Tatar Autonomous Republic, for example, 45 service trade shops have been closed down in the last two years. This occurred primarily because certain local Soviets did not afford assistance to the producers' cooperatives in organizing such shops. ...

Many readers make serious criticisms of the work of service trade enterprises. They note in their letters that some local Soviets do not pay sufficient attention to them or check on their work. ...

Letters point out that in a number of places laundries are overloaded with orders from various organizations and pay hardly any attention to satisfying the needs of individual citizens.

Readers rightly bring up the necessity of expanding the network of service trade enterprises in a number of areas and of intensifying public control over their work.

The service enterprises are in need of constant attention and assistance from the executive committees of local Soviets.

Letter to the Editor: A MUSIC STORE SALESMAN. (By A. Pavlov. Komsomolskaya pravda, May 14, p. 3. 500 words. Condensed text:) Leningrad—Entering the store, the young man put the phonograph he had just bought on the counter and turned to the saleswoman:

"Please, help me pick out some good records."

"Certainly."

And the saleswoman began suggesting record after record. She took out the tango "Under the Spring Foliage," then several foxtrots.

Vera Prokofyeva, saleswoman in the Frunze Department Store, thought that the best works were those to which West European dances could be danced. Other music bored her.

We were told in the department store that Prokofyeva had not been working long in the music section; she had been transferred there from the haberdashery department. "She is a talented girl; she loves music; the goods in this section sell by the piece, the same as in the haberdashery department"—this was the serious opinion of the department store. No one had spoken with Prokofyeva; no one had explained to her that the matter she was now concerned with was complicated and responsible, demanding special knowledge and good taste.

But perhaps the Frunze Department Store is the only store in Leningrad where no great importance is attached to the person who stands behind the counter of the music department? Unfortunately, this is not the case. ...

The duty of workers in Soviet trade is to cultivate good taste in the consumers. And this presupposes the training of the salesmen themselves. ...

The Ministry of Trade still considers records "piece goods" which any person who knows elementary school arithmetic can handle. ...

Comrade Matveyev, director of the sales apprenticeship school, showed [us] the application forms for Leningrad trade organizations. Not one of them required training of specialists in selling musical goods.

At a meeting in the Leningrad Cultural Goods Organization, Young Communist League member Galya Zaitseva proposed that the management organize music studies. This sensible plan has not yet been carried out. The Y.C.L. organization does not concern itself with this. But actually it could do a great deal to raise the qualifications of young workers in the trade network.

Cities

IS YAROSLAVL WAITING FOR SUMMER? (By Staff Correspondent N. Ryabchikov. Izvestia, May 11, p. 2. 400 words. Summary:) Yaroslavl—It is pleasant to spend one's day off on the Volga, but the working people of Yaroslavl can only dream of doing so because there are only slightly more than 100 boats for the whole city, Upper Island is undeveloped and the beaches on the left bank are polluted and lack bathing facilities.

School children have no place to swim. The Kotorastl, a tributary of the Volga, and the Volga itself near the children's railroad lack developed beaches for children.

It is extremely difficult to get to the islands, traditional recreation spots. People stand in line at the ferry from early in the morning to late at night, and Lower Island cannot be reached at all by ferry.

Preparations for summer are going exceedingly slowly. Boat repairs are not yet completed, and the city's only swimming center, belonging to the Torpedo Sports Society, was carried away during the flood season. No work is in progress to develop the islands or beaches.

"We have no money for that purpose," says Comrade Bykov, chairman of the city Soviet executive committee.

Enterprise managers also talk about financial difficulties, but still they manage. There is something else involved. We have before us an interesting document, the record of a meeting of the city Soviet's standing committee on cultural-enlightenment work. Here is what one of the Soviet *aktiv* members said at this meeting:

"Our province has enough wood, and carpenters can be found. The trouble is with the organizers: the city's residents would be glad to help build bathhouses and to develop the islands.

Deputies have also made a number of worth-while suggestions at sessions of the city Soviet, but these suggestions have not been acted upon. Meanwhile residents of this city on the

Volga can only admire the river from the steep bank and wonder if Yaroslavl officials are waiting for summer.

Medicine and Public Health

YOUNG PIONEER CAMPS. (Izvestia, May 10, p. 2. Complete text:) Thousands of Young Pioneer camps, in which children of working people will vacation in the summer, are rapidly being opened on the picturesque shores of seas, lakes and rivers of our country. Almost 700,000,000 rubles from state social insurance funds alone are being earmarked this year for the upkeep of these camps. The trade unions will send 2,750,000 school children to them. One hundred thousand seventh and eighth-grade pupils will vacation at tourist centers and in the convalescent camps administered by rest homes.

Amalgamated collective farms and producers' cooperative councils are building many Young Pioneer camps. Children of collective farmers and members of producers' artels will spend their summer vacations there.

Preparations are now being made for opening the Young Pioneer camps. Construction of new buildings, physical culture facilities and swimming docks is being completed in many places.

All the trade union Young Pioneer camps will be opened not later than June 10.

(Editorial)—**SUMMER VACATIONS FOR WORKERS.** (Izvestia, May 11, p. 1. 1400 words. Summary:) Everything the Soviet state does to organize workers' summer vacations shows clearly the constant concern of the Communist Party and Soviet government for the welfare of the people. Skilled use of all the opportunities for summer vacations depends in many ways on the initiative, persistence and effectiveness of the local Soviets, public health agencies, trade unions and other public organizations.

Much organizational work has been done to prepare for summer in Rostov-on-Don. Twenty-eight parks, gardens and squares will be opened during the summer, and the Don shore has been developed, now offering a motion picture theater and new pier building. The many beaches are being developed, and Rostov residents will see performances by theater companies from Moscow, Kiev, Kuibyshev and other cities. Twelve motion picture installations will serve the city, and the city's libraries will use bookmobiles and book peddlers to serve people in the parks and gardens.

Much is being done to organize healthy, cultured vacations for residents of Chelyabinsk. Last-minute work is being completed along the Miass River, and special buses will connect the area with the center of town. Chelyabinsk has about 3000 hunters and thousands of fishermen for whom definite bodies of water and hunting areas have been established, boats prepared and overnight cabins provided.

These examples show what can be done if the local Soviets, their executive committees and departments approach the problem of organizing summer vacations in a serious manner and enlist the broad Soviet *aktiv* in carrying out their plans.

Last year Izvestia received a number of complaints about shortcomings in the organization of summer vacations. Summer caught some local Soviets unprepared: they had not managed to open parks, swimming centers and stadiums in time. A number of cities on rivers lacked adequate beaches and had poor transportation. Trade in cold drinks and ice cream could have been improved with a little effort, but even the organization of this work caused quite a few just complaints. It is very important that the mistakes of last summer be taken into consideration and that they not be repeated on any account.

Meanwhile, some local Soviets are doing poor work to remedy the shortcomings of last summer, as is evident in today's report from Yaroslavl concerning access to islands in the Volga, etc. [See Cities.] Although much has been said about this at sessions of the city Soviet, the executive committee and its departments are still doing little to remedy the shortcomings.

Summer provides more favorable conditions for the development of sports work. Stadiums and playgrounds should function in every city, district center and settlement. This summer

thousands of tourists will visit the far corners of the country and the major industrial and culture centers. Services to them must be of the highest quality. Special attention must be given to serving visitors to health resorts. Soviet health resorts have earned the reputation of being the best in the world, and Soviet workers should be well cared for by them. The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Public Health and the Central Council of Trade Unions, which run most of the health resorts, must control their work.

Local health facilities are very important. Cures at local rest homes and sanatoriums must be above reproach. It cannot be tolerated that some local sanatoriums and health resorts have become run down. There is a resort 19 kilometers from Vladivostok which is administered by the local department of public health, but neither the department nor the territory executive committee pays it sufficient attention, and people who go there complain that it offers poor services.

Millions of children go to Young Pioneer camps in the summer. Soviet, trade union and other public organizations must see that the camps provide good educational work, food and medical facilities. The camps must have qualified directors and teachers and must be checked constantly.

Many children will spend the summer in the city, and care must be taken to organize their vacations. Saratov, with the aid of the Soviet *aktiv*, organized many children's playgrounds and camps under the schools and housing administrations last year, and this year the executive committees of a number of the city's borough Soviets are preparing to open playgrounds and camps. However, the Saratov City Executive Committee is not taking part in this important work.

Summer is not far off. The days remaining must be exploited to the best advantage to complete preparations for the summer season, so that Soviet citizens everywhere can rest and gain new strength during the summer to work fruitfully for the good of the motherland.

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'THE VALUE OF READING.'* (Izvestia, May 9, p. 2. Complete text:) The collegium of the Russian Republic Ministry of Public Health has discussed G. Ryklin's feuilleton under this heading in Izvestia, April 20, and has recognized the criticism as just.

A staff member of the Central Ear, Nose and Throat Research Institute was sent to Bryansk Province to become acquainted with the work methods of doctors Comrades Melekhin and Verkhoshanskaya.

The feuilleton and the resolution of the collegium were discussed at work conferences in the ministry's administrations and departments.

Culture

Letter to the Editor: **CITY NEEDS AN ART GALLERY.** (By A. Gaskonsky of the Archangel Museum staff. Izvestia, May 11, p. 3. 225 words. Summary:) Archangel—When visitors to the Archangel Regional Museum ask where the art gallery or the painting and art wing are they are told they have not yet been organized. Is this because the pictures necessary for a gallery are lacking? No, the museum has dozens of originals by Repin, Aivazovsky, Ivanov, Levitan and other famous Russian painters, as well as by northern painters of the older generation and present-day artists, folk art work in bone and wood, embroidery work, lace, etc. The shortage of halls means that a large part of the exhibits are kept in storage.

The province department of cultural-enlightenment work and the department on affairs of the arts, as well as the Archangel branch of the Union of Soviet Artists, are not concerned with the problem of organizing an art gallery. And yet a suitable building could be found if an interest were shown. Three large administrative buildings have been completed in the city to house a number of organizations and institutions. The space given up by them could be used for a permanent art exhibition. All that is needed is for province and city organizations to take the matter in hand.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 16, p. 34.

Science

SESSION OF U.S.S.R. ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES. (Pravda, May 9, p. 2. 350 words. Summary:) The seventh session of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences, which opened yesterday in the Moscow Scientists' Club, discussed fulfillment of the resolutions of the joint scientific session of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Medical Sciences devoted to problems of the physiological teaching of I. P. Pavlov.

N. N. Zhukov-Verezhnikov, Vice-President of the Academy of Medical Sciences, explained the organization of the work of the institutes in the light of the joint session of the academies. He reported that in the past two years creative discussions have embraced the most topical scientific and medical problems, and that research work in the institutes has been reorganized. A number of new methods of treatment based on Pavlov's physiology are being applied in medical practice.

At the same time the speaker noted serious shortcomings in the work of the Presidium and institutes of the Academy of Medical Sciences. Certain important problems of Pavlov psychology have not been worked out in a profound and comprehensive manner. A closer link between research and medical practice is needed.

The session, which will last six days, will hear a report on the training and placement of medical teaching cadres and a number of reports on the principal problems of physiology and medicine. Elections of new members and associate members of the Academy of Medical Sciences will also be held.

SOVIET ASTRONOMERS' STUDIES. (Pravda, May 10, p. 2. Complete text:) At a session of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences held yesterday a discussion took place of the results of investigations carried out in various important branches of knowledge.

Academician V. G. Fesenkov reported on new work by Soviet astronomers. By using a large light-power photographic telescope of the type designed by V. D. Maksutov, scientists have discovered the nature of the reciprocal relations between stars and gaseous dust. They have verified the existence of extraordinarily dense and unstable chains of stars which can have appeared only recently. By making use of the latest equipment and techniques the astronomers have discovered that isolated clouds of gas resolve themselves into individual stars.

The Presidium's resolution noted that Academician V. G. Fesenkov and Senior Research Associate D. A. Rozhkovsky had succeeded in observing phenomena occurring at the present time in our stellar system which gave evidence of the formation of stars from clouds of galactic gases. This important finding opens the way for a further detailed study of star formation. At the same time it furnishes direct confirmation of the basic thesis of Soviet astronomy, that the process of star formation is continuing at the present time. These studies of Soviet astronomers strike a fresh blow at the idealist concept of the simultaneous appearance of all the stars, a notion still prevalent in other countries.

DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE IN UNION REPUBLICS.

(Izvestia, May 13, p. 1. 350 words. Summary:) A session of the Council for Coordinating Scientific Work of Union Republic Academies of Sciences opened May 12 in Moscow.

In his introductory speech Academician A. N. Nesmeyanov reported that projects to afford assistance to the great construction projects of communism have occupied an important place in the Academies' plans. Scientists of the Ukraine are working successfully on technical problems in connection with the construction of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Station. Of great importance is the large-scale complete study of the steppe zone of the Southern Ukraine. The Belorussian Academy of Sciences has worked out new designs for machines to perform laborious irrigation work on the great construction projects.

Important problems in oil prospecting and secondary ex-

traction methods have been successfully solved by the Azerbaidzhan Republic Academy of Sciences. Uzbek scientists have successfully organized complex investigations of the productive resources of certain areas of the republic (Fergana, Golodnaya Steppe, the Amu-Darya basin).

New and timely problems of hydrotechnology, road building, agrobiolgy and animal husbandry have been solved in the Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian Republic Academies.

The session heard a report by Academician V. G. Fesenkov on the work carried out by Soviet astronomers in the observatory of the Kazakh Republic Academy of Sciences.

FOR PURITY OF OUR NATIVE TONGUE. (Literaturnaya gazeta, May 6, p. 1. 800 words. Condensed text:) In recent decades our technical vocabulary has become so much richer that its terms already number in the millions. However, this rich store of words is cluttered up with unwarranted and often absurd borrowings from other languages. The need to rid our native tongue of these verbal weeds is obvious. Since 1933 a Committee on Technical Terminology of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences has been concerning itself with bringing order into terminology and working out a scientific basis for the building of a practical system.

"In recent years," Academician A. Terpigorev, the chairman of the committee, said in an interview with a Literaturnaya gazeta correspondent, "the work of the committee has been radically organized. Comrade J. V. Stalin's brilliant works on problems of linguistics form the basis of this reorganization."

"In 1950 and 1951 the scope of the work was increased five or sixfold to include a number of new branches of technology. Last year, for example, 26 research works were prepared for the press, whereas only four or five were prepared in previous years."

"How is a term created?"

"A term must reflect as accurately as possible the physical essence of the phenomenon it describes. Here is the way the terminology of the 'mine props' section was built up. The preliminary materials for the first part of this work were first widely discussed at mining industry enterprises, in the departments of higher educational institutions, etc. The committee submitted all the comments received to a thorough analysis. We strove to free ourselves from terms of foreign origin—especially from those which have continued to exist without any justification although Russian names are available. ... The variant finally selected is published and recommended for use in scientific, technical and educational literature, in industrial specifications and technical documents. Thus a term comes into being."

"What subjects does the committee's work include?"

"Only technical subjects, as is evident from its title. Work has not yet begun on introducing order into the terminology of the branches of science which concern the seven other divisions of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences."

(Obituary)—**ACADEMICIAN N. A. MAXIMOV.** (Izvestia, May 11, p. 4. 300 words. Condensed text:) The outstanding scientist, plant physiologist Academician Nikolai Alexandrovich Maximov, passed away May 9, 1952, at the age of 73. Academician N. A. Maximov was a leading plant physiologist and continuer of the best traditions of Russian science in that field. He began his scientific work in 1902 and devoted his entire life to science. He started a new trend in science—ecological physiology—and established the principles for the theory of plant resistance to drought and frost. There is not a single branch of plant physiology which N. A. Maximov did not help to develop.

In 1932 N. A. Maximov, an outstanding scientist, was elected a Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. In 1939 he began to work in the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' K. A. Timiryazev Institute of Plant Physiology, first as director of a laboratory and, from 1946, as director of the institute. N. A. Maximov was elected to the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences in 1946. ...

N. A. Maximov devoted great attention to teaching and popularizing. He wrote a textbook on plant physiology for agricultural higher educational institutions and also a number of popular scientific works on the life of plants which were published in mass editions.

By his long career of scientific teaching and popularizing N. A. Maximov won well-deserved authority and respect among Soviet plant physiologists and agronomists. The Soviet government valued his work highly and awarded him the Order of the Red Banner of Labor.

—Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; Bureau of the Biological Sciences Division, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; K. A. Timiryazev Institute of Plant Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; All-Soviet Botanical Society.

History

Works by Stalin Prize Winners: 'RUSSIAN-BRITISH RELATIONS IN THE TIME OF PETER I.' (By Prof. V. Lebedev. *Izvestia*, May 11, p. 2. Complete text:) L. A. Nikiforov's monograph "Russian-British Relations in the Time of Peter I" is based on extensive materials taken from archives. It makes wide use of documents preserved in the Central State Archives of Ancient Documents and of published Russian and British diplomatic papers. L. A. Nikiforov's work provides a profound and comprehensive elucidation of the problem of Russian-British relations in the first quarter of the 18th century.

For Russia this was the period of the struggle to regain the Baltic coast seized by the Swedes. An outlet to the Baltic Sea was vitally necessary for Russia's economic development and for the security of her frontiers. The struggle for such an outlet has been waged by the Russian state long before the time of Peter I, but it was during his reign that Russia, as a result of the Northern War, established herself firmly on the shores of the Baltic.

Peter's foreign policy met with bitter opposition from a number of European states, especially Britain. Russia and Britain had for a long time been linked by trade interests based on mutual advantage. However, the British ruling circles wanted to see Russia in the position of a backward, dependent country. They tried by all possible diplomatic intrigues to divert Russia's attention from her western frontiers. With this end in view British representatives attempted to thwart the conclusion of a peace between Russia and Turkey in 1698-1700 and subsequently made efforts to stir up a new war between them. At the same time Britain was helping the Swedes in their war with Denmark and Saxony, counting on leaving Russia without allies in the imminent war against Sweden.

When the war between Russia and Sweden started, the British government played a complicated diplomatic game. The Russian government strove sincerely for an alliance with Britain and repeatedly tried to secure British mediation between the warring parties. But the British government rejected all its proposals and tried in every way to drag out the war. The object of this game was to let the contenders weaken each other in order to preserve the "balance of power" in Europe.

Britain did not want to see an increase in Swedish power, but she feared the growing might of Russia still more. Alarmed at the successes of Peter's troops, especially at Poltava, the British ruling circles attempted to prevent Russia from profiting by her victories and strove to close the door to the Baltic tightly in her face.

Subsequently, abandoning her role of "third party," Britain actually interfered in the Northern War with aggressive intent. She succeeded in thwarting the Aland peace talks between the Russians and Swedes and at the same time in obliging Russia's allies to conclude a separate peace with Sweden.

After entering into an alliance with Sweden, but without declaring war on Russia, Britain on three occasions sent her ships into the Baltic to help the Swedes destroy the young Russian navy. However the Russians, notwithstanding the British warships' presence in the Baltic, defeated the Swedish fleet at Grengam in 1720.

British policy suffered a setback. Sweden was obliged to sign a peace treaty and Russia became firmly established on the Baltic coast. This victory strengthened Russia's ties

with Western Europe, increased our country's international importance and was of tremendous significance for its later development.

L. A. Nikiforov's work furnishes a profound insight into the nature of British diplomacy, with its cunning and hypocrisy, its traditional technique of forging blocs and coalitions and its attempts to get others to do its dirty work.

Another merit of the monograph is that it shows the link between Russia's foreign policy, the development of the country's productive forces and the economic and military reforms of Peter I. L. A. Nikiforov's book, which received a Stalin Prize, is an important contribution to historical science.

Religion

OPENING OF CONFERENCE OF ALL CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS BODIES IN THE U.S.S.R. DEVOTED TO QUESTION OF PEACE. (*Pravda*, May 10, p. 4; *Izvestia*, p. 3. Complete text:) A conference of all churches and religious bodies in the U.S.S.R. on the defense of peace opened May 9 in the Assembly Hall of the Moscow Ecclesiastical Academy at Zagorsk.

The conference was opened by Nikolai, Metropolitan of Krutitski and Kolomna, chairman of the organization and arrangements committee. Representatives of all churches and religious bodies of the U.S.S.R. were on the Presidium and other controlling bodies of the conference.

A welcoming speech was made by the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, on whose initiative the conference had been called. After this a report entitled "The Church With the People in the Fight for Peace" was given by Metropolitan Nikolai, who is a member of the World Peace Council.

The following persons took part in the discussion of the report: George VI, Supreme Patriarch-Catholicos of All Armenia; Melchisedek, Catholicos-Patriarch of All Georgia; Flavian, Old Believers Archbishop of Moscow and All Russia; Poltarokas, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church in Lithuania; Mufti Shakir Khiyaletdinov, Chairman of the Ecclesiastical Administration of Moslems of the European Part of the U.S.S.R. and Siberia; Jan Kiivit, Archbishop of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Estonia; P. A. Matsanov, Chairman of the All-Union Council of Seventh-Day Adventists, and others.

Among the foreign guests present at the conference was Sebastian, Metropolitan of the Rumanian Orthodox Church, who delivered a message of greeting.

Another message of greeting was read by N. S. Tikhonov, Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee.

The conference has received numerous telegrams of greeting from abroad.

The conference is continuing its work today. —(Tass).

CONCLUSION OF CONFERENCE OF ALL CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS BODIES IN THE U.S.S.R. ON SAFEGUARDING PEACE. (*Pravda* and *Izvestia*, May 13, p. 3. Complete text:) The conference of all churches and religious bodies in the U.S.S.R. on the defense of peace, which opened May 9, has concluded its work at Zagorsk. Discussion continued May 10 and 12 on Metropolitan Nikolai's report "The Church With the People in the Struggle for Peace."

The following took part in the discussion: Ya. I. Zhidkov, Chairman of the All-Union Council of Evangelical Baptist Christians; S. M. Shlifer, Rabbi of the Moscow Choral Synagogue; Sheikh Ul Islam Ali Zade, Chairman of the Ecclesiastical Administration of Moslems of the Transcaucasus; Mikhail, Russian Orthodox Archbishop of Droboych; Bishop Strods, Deputy Metropolitan of the Roman Catholic Church in Riga; Archbishop Turs of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Latvia; Canon Stankevics, administrator of the Kaunas Catholic Archdiocese; Ziyautdin Babakhanov, Vice-Chairman of the Ecclesiastical Administration of Moslems of Central Asia and Kazakhstan; Bandido Khambo Lama Lobsan Darmayev, Chairman of the Central Ecclesiastical Administration of Buddhists; Mufti Mahomed Kurbanov, Chairman of the Ecclesiastical Administration of Moslems of the North Caucasus;

Canon Mazialis, administrator of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Telsiai, and others.

Among the foreign guests present at the conference the following delivered messages of greeting: Mikhail Miikkola, Protopharaoh of the Finnish Orthodox Church; Hugo van Dalen, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church; Erwin Koch, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church and Chairman of the Austrian National Peace Partisans' Committee; Archimandrite Vasily, representing the Orthodox Church of Antioch; Pastor Alf Johansen of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark; Prof. Father Franz Barejska, member of the synod of the Old Catholic Church in Austria, and Archimandrite Maxim, representing the Bulgarian Orthodox Church.

The conference unanimously approved an appeal to all churches, religious bodies, clergy and adherents of all religions of the world, a message to the World Peace Council and a letter of greeting to J. V. Stalin.

At the conclusion of the conference Alexei, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, made a speech drawing attention to the unanimity with which those taking part in the conference had supported an extension of the fight for world peace.—(Tass).

The Arts

WHAT THE MOSCOW FILM STUDIO IS WORKING ON. (By S. Kuznetsov, Director of Moscow Film Studio. Sovetskoye iskusstvo, May 3, p. 2. 1500 words. Condensed text:) ... The staff of the Moscow Film Studio is striving to improve the ideological and artistic level of its products and to create films which satisfy the high demands of our people. ...

At the present time one of the most vitally important questions for the studio is the punctual preparation of scripts. The studio must have an adequate supply of scripts if films are to be put into production regularly, [film industry] enterprises run at normal capacity and films released regularly for public performances.

Unfortunately the studio did not cope with this task last year, and preparation of scripts was unsatisfactory. We were obliged to plan on the basis of only one script for each director. This led to the use of uncompleted scripts on which work was continued during the shooting of the film, and this had a detrimental effect on the regular release of films. ...

This year the staff of the Moscow Film Studio must complete the color feature film "Admiral Ushakov," now being produced in two parts by M. Romm. The script is by A. Shtein. This film tells about the great Russian admiral, acquainting the audience with the historic events connected with the formation of the Black Sea Fleet, the victorious war with Turkey and the famous Mediterranean campaign and victory over Napoleon's forces. It will show the storming from the sea of the fortress of Corfu, considered impregnable until that time.

This year's plan provides for the release of a film entitled "Felix Dzerzhinsky," which will portray the life and activity of the loyal champion of the revolution, noble fighter for communism and tireless builder of our industry (script by N. Pogodin, directed by M. Kalatozov).

The color feature film "Glory to the People!" will tell of the great Russian composer and founder of Russian national music M. I. Glinka. It is being directed by G. Alexandrov, with script by P. Pavlenko, N. Treneva and N. Alexandrov.

The color feature film "Sadko" is in production. The principal hero of this is to be a personification of the national characteristics of the Russian—an enquiring mind, keen wits, a love of freedom and a readiness for heroic exploits. ...

Films on the contemporary life of the Soviet people are also being completed this year. First among these is "The Harvest" (from the novel of the same name by Galina Nikolayeva), which is being directed by V. Pudovkin. This will not be merely a screen version of the novel. The action has been brought forward into our own time, and while the protagonists remain the same the plot has been altered. The film is, as it were, a continuation of the novel, built around a new and topical theme connected with the new tasks facing the collective farm countryside; it is to show the significance of

the Machine and Tractor Stations as the decisive force in developing collective farm construction.

K. Yudin is continuing to work on adventure films. He is directing one called "At a Distant Post," from a script by N. Erdman and M. Volpin, which will portray the life of frontier guards, the vigilance and bravery of the Soviet citizens who defend the peace and happy labor of the motherland. ...

In addition, the studio is working on screen versions of Gorky's "The Lower Depths," Sheridan's "School for Scandal" (in the Art Theater production) and Lope de Vega's "Dancing Master" (in the Soviet Army Theater production).

A film version of Gogol's immortal comedy "The Inspector General" will also be produced. ...

EVENING HONORING PYATNITSKY STATE RUSSIAN FOLK CHORUS. (Izvestia, May 8, p. 4. Complete text:) The Pyatnitsky State Russian Folk Chorus is known and loved in the most remote corners of the Soviet Union. During the four decades of its existence it has given thousands of concerts in many cities of the country and beyond its borders. The chorus' records can be heard in workers' clubs and collective farm villages.

By a decree of the Soviet government, Stalin Prizes were awarded this year to the directors of the chorus, V. G. Zakharov and P. M. Kazmin, and to a group of soloists.

To mark this great event in the life of the collective, which testifies to the growth of Russian song art, an evening honoring the chorus was held in Moscow May 7. Actors, artists and musicians gathered in the Central Artists' Club. In the concert, consisting of two parts, the chorus demonstrated its mastery. It performed Russian folk songs and dances and works by Soviet composers. Honored Artist V. V. Khuatov conducted the orchestra. The dances were produced by Honored Artist T. A. Ustinova.

Press and Publishing

From the Latest Mail: STRANGE STAND. (Pravda, May 11, p. 3. Complete text:) The editorial board of the Kostroma Province newspaper Severnaya pravda [Northern Truth] received a letter about misappropriation of collective farm property by Kharchin, chairman of the Voroshilov Collective Farm in Kostroma District, and his cronies.

The collective farm is right near the city of Kostroma, and the editorial board would have experienced no difficulty in checking on the letter on the spot and publishing it. But they did not want to expose violators of the Collective Farm Statutes. Meanwhile Kharchin and his friends continued their shady dealings. Then a staff member of Severnaya pravda, Comrade Matveyev, wrote a feuilleton entitled "Bull's Gambit," in which he exposed a gang of plunderers of collective farm property.

The acting editor, Comrade Kovalev, found no objections to the substance of this feuilleton. It named the plunderers by name and exposed them with irrefutable evidence. Nevertheless it was not printed.

Why?

Because Comrade Kovalev decided not to take on the responsibility for publishing critical material of an accusatory nature and thought it best to return the manuscript to the author.

This is not the only case in which Severnaya pravda has refused to publish material about violators of the Collective Farm Statutes.

Quite recently flagrant violations of the statutes were discovered in Sudislavl District. The editorial board of Severnaya pravda could have published a timely report on the situation there—they had a detailed story by Comrade Kondyrev from the district. But when this story reached the editor of the agricultural department, Comrade Solovyev, it was pigeonholed. The fate of letters sent to various organizations about violations of the statutes in the Sunrise Collective Farm, Nerekhta District, is unknown.

The editorial board learned that certain organizations and institutions in Kostroma were arranging deals of all kinds with

self-seekers, making use of the collective farms' accounts in the branch of the State Bank. They transferred money through these accounts and forced a number of collective farm chairmen in the district to pay off all sorts of enterprising schemers. Kharchin alone paid out 79,000 rubles to them. Over 412,000 rubles in all found their way into the pockets of private citizens via the accounts of the collective farms.

The editorial board of Severnaya pravda knew all about this, but remained silent. They have turned into an office for passing on letters about violations of the Collective Farm Statutes—it is rarely that any such letter appears in the columns of the newspaper.

The editorial board is taking a strange stand. The Kostroma Province Party Committee knows that letters about violations of the statutes often fail to appear in the pages of its newspaper, but for some reason or another it acquiesces in this situation.

FORGOTTEN DISTRICT NEWSPAPERS. (By Staff Correspondent for Novosibirsk Province N. Bolkunov. Pravda, May 10, p. 2. 600 words. Condensed text:) In October, 1951, the bureau of the Novosibirsk Province Party Committee discussed the Dovolnoye District newspaper in connection with a Pravda report on the newspaper's vulgarizing of Bolshevik criticism.* The editor was removed from his post and the district Party committee's tolerant attitude toward vulgarization of criticism in its press organ was pointed out to it.

One would have expected that after this the province Party committee would take measures to improve the content of the newspaper and to strengthen it with qualified staff. But this did not happen. For six months there has not been an editor. The district Party committee more than once turned to the province Party committee in this matter, but the answer invariably was: "We are selecting one." The province Party committee only recently approved an editor.

But this is not the whole matter. The bureau of the province Party committee, discussing the mistakes of the newspaper Dovolensky kolkhoznik [Dovolnoye Collective Farmer], approached it as an isolated phenomenon, whereas a number of other newspapers in the province suffer from the same shortcomings.

Take the Kupino District newspaper Kommunist. It does little to fight for organizational and economic strengthening of the collective farms; it does not treat Party life competently; it does not discuss questions of everyday life or culture. Like the Dovolnoye newspaper, it vulgarizes criticism. ...

The officials of the province Party committee, especially the press section, know all this. They also know that the newspaper does not have a full staff and actually has not had an editor for eight months. A poorly qualified member of the staff signs the issues "for the editor."

The Ordinskoye and Kolyvan newspapers have not had editors for a long time and the Mikhailovsky and Pikhtovsky newspapers do not have secretaries of the editorial office [managing editors].

Five large district newspapers in the province—Kupino, Tatarsk, Bolotnoye, Cherepanovo and Toguchin—have now shifted to a more frequent schedule of publication. Their staffs have been considerably increased. The quality of the newspapers will depend on the selection of staff members, on professional qualifications. Yet several of the above-mentioned newspapers do not yet have assistant editors, managers of departments and other staff members.

The province Party committee shows little concern for the district newspapers. It does not require the district Party committees to be responsible for the direction of their own press organs. In two and a half years the bureau of the province Party committee has heard reports from only three editors, and on the last occasion—in December, 1951—the bureau adopted a resolution on the work of the Bolotnoye District newspaper without even a discussion of the editor's report.

The majority of district newspapers are headed by men who do not have adequate experience. They need regular help. The province Party committee could organize seminars

and practical work on the province newspaper for them. The officials of the district newspapers are almost entirely without such help. The district newspapers received at the province Party committee are not only not studied but they are not always even looked over. Seminars for the editors are held rarely. The province newspaper Sovetskaya Sibir [Soviet Siberia] prints few reviews of the press.

In order to organize the work of the district newspapers properly it is necessary to take measures to improve guidance of them and to strengthen their editorial staffs.

'MOSKOVSKY KOLKHOZNIK' [MOSCOW COLLECTIVE FARMER].—New Magazine. (Moskovskaya pravda, May 7, p. 2. 600 words. Condensed text:) the first issue of the theoretical and practical magazine of the Moscow Province Agricultural Administration, Moskovsky kolkhoznik, has just appeared. The magazine appears once a month, is six printer's signatures in length and has a circulation of 20,000. ...

The magazine will publish articles by officials of collective farms and Machine and Tractor Stations, specialists, production workers, scientists and collective farmers, with the aim of making everything new and advanced known more quickly to all collective farmers and introducing it as widely as possible into the practice of all collective and state farms of the province. ...

At the end of each issue there are references, information and advice to collective farms.

The magazine is brightly illustrated and includes several color photographs. ...

(Obituary)—M. M. MOROZOV. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 10, p. 4. 50 words. Condensed text:) The editorial board of the magazine Novosti [News] announces with deep regret the death of the magazine's editor in chief, Mikhail Mikhailovich Morozov, who died May 9 after a severe illness, and expresses its heartfelt sympathy with his family. ...

(Obituary)—V. I. KURILENKOV. (Izvestia, May 13, p. 4. 275 words. Condensed text:) The talented journalist, literary scholar and critic Vasily Ivanovich Kurilenkov, assistant editor of Izvestia in charge of literature and arts, passed away May 11, 1952, following a severe illness.

V. I. Kurilenkov was born in Moscow in 1906, the son of a worker. He began working at the age of 13 as a messenger and then as a printer's apprentice. V. I. Kurilenkov's fruitful activity in the Bolshevik press began after graduation from a workers' high school and the Moscow State Pedagogical Institute.

During the great patriotic war V. I. Kurilenkov saw combat service in the army and rose from soldier to commander of a rifle battalion. V. I. Kurilenkov joined the Communist Party at the front.

After the war V. I. Kurilenkov worked for Izvestia and at the same time was an active contributor to literary magazines. ... V. I. Kurilenkov is the author of a comprehensive critical biography of A. S. Serafimovich and of articles on the history of revolutionary poetry. Lately he worked on a large critical biography of Demyan Bedny.

The memory of Vasily Ivanovich Kurilenkov...will always live in our hearts.—Signed by a group of friends and associates.

(Obituary)—VASILY IVANOVICH KURILENKOV. (Izvestia, May 13, p. 4. Complete text:) The editorial board of the newspaper Izvestia announces with sorrow the death of the assistant editor of Izvestia in charge of literature and arts and expresses profound sympathy with the family of the deceased.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'A COMPLIMENTARY PUBLICATION.' * (Pravda, May 8, p. 2. Complete text:) Pravda printed a feuilleton by V. Subbotin under the above heading concerning the publication in Kishinev of A. Rogov's pamphlet "Twice as Much Production With the Same Equipment."

The bureau of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Com-

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 41, p. 42.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 5, pp. 42-43.

mittee points out in its resolution that this feuilleton reflected the facts entirely correctly and acknowledges the pamphlet in question to be faulty and inaccurate in its description of the work of the Kishinev Shoe Factory. The Moldavian Council of the Scientific Engineering and Technical Society has been reminded of its irresponsible attitude toward publishing A. Rogov's faulty pamphlet and V. A. Ivanov, vice-chairman of the council, has been reprimanded. N. D. Chernyavsky, Assistant Director of the Industrial Department of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, has been given a warning for authorizing publication of the low-quality pamphlet.

A. S. Rogov, Director of the Industrial and Transportation Department of the newspaper Sovetskaya Moldavia [Soviet Moldavia], has been dismissed from the newspaper by a resolution of the bureau of the Central Committee for compiling an inaccurate pamphlet, for incorrect and one-sided description of the shoe factory's work and for glossing over major shortcomings in its work. N. V. Zverev, Editor of Sovetskaya Moldavia, has been reprimanded for the newspaper's incorrect, one-sided treatment of the work of the Kishinev Shoe Factory and for being late in reacting to the publication of Rogov's faulty pamphlet.

Sports

YE. GELLER IS U.S.S.R. GRAND MASTER. (Pravda, May 10, p. 4. Complete text:) Master Ye. Geller has been awarded

the chess title of U.S.S.R. Grand Master by the All-Soviet Committee on Physical Culture and Sports Affairs for his successes in the 1951 U.S.S.R. championship play and in international tournaments.

Ye. Geller is a fifth-year student in the economics department of the I. I. Mechnikov State University in Odessa. At the age of 27 he is the youngest Soviet Grand Master.

Miscellany

MEETING OF FRONT LINE FRIENDS. (Izvestia, May 10, p. 4. Complete text:) The traditional meeting of front line friends took place yesterday, May 9, in the Central Writers' Club. Writers, composers, artists, ex-editors of front line newspapers and war correspondents who took part in the great patriotic war attended.

Writers A. Sofronov, N. Gribachev, N. Shpanov, M. Lukonin and A. Kron, composers N. Bogoslovsky and M. Tabachnikov and others were present.

Yesterday a meeting between veterans of the great patriotic war and Moscow newspapermen took place in the Central Journalists' Clubhouse. Hero of the Soviet Union D. N. Medvedev, Maj. Gen. A. P. Gorshkov, Hero of the Soviet Union G. F. Pokrovsky and others talked about their war experiences.

(Continued From Page 18)

criminal attempts by the authors of the forgeries and the provocateurs, paid agents of the warmongers.

The use of such base police methods in the struggle against the W.F.T.U. shows how great is the influence of this organ-

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

ization among the workers and employees throughout the world. The historic struggle of the oppressed and enslaved peoples will continue to develop, despite all provocations, in an atmosphere of growing international solidarity and mutual support.

SPOILING GIFTED YOUTH (Continued From Page 10)

that all the hours of training one can hardly wonder why she rarely went to school.

We are not opposed to an interest in sports, but a sense of proportion is needed. There will be more championships, and there is no need to neglect studies in order to chase after records.

All these trips caused another difficulty: Lyusya studied poorly and learned only with great effort. But here a different, interesting life was open to her even now. Can Coach Brylin guarantee that she will not take it into her head that because she is a champion she does not need to study any more?

We could end the story of Lyusya Puzankova's adventures at this point. But is this the only case of its kind? Are there not others?

Lyuda Grechukhina, another Gorky student, is enrolled at School No. 13, and, though she has been in the seventh grade two years now, she is still doing poorly. That is not all: she is rude to her teachers, keeps apart from her classmates and shows no interest in the Young Pioneers or the Young Communist League.

Grechukhina knows how to slalom with the best, and if her

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teachers and her coach joined efforts she would win something besides sports certificates. This is what actually happened, however: Grechukhina was to compete in Ufa during winter vacation. The regulations stipulate that every student competing in a meet must show the credentials committee a school certificate. When Lyuda's father went for such a certificate the principal and vice-principal refused to issue one, assuring the angry father that they were doing this for his daughter's good, saying that this strong measure might change her attitude to her studies. But Grechukhina went to Ufa just the same. After all, the team "needed" her.

Tatyana Petrovna Grigoryeva, Grechukhina's coach, knows that her charge is doing poor schoolwork, but she cannot make up her mind to go to the school and work with the teachers to straighten out Lyuda.

Can every coach say with certainty that his charges are keeping up their studies, that in "the heat of the game" and the chase for points and fractions of seconds they have not forgotten that we do not want illiterate champions and record breakers?

Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia

This index provides a complete record of the contents of the two leading Soviet dailies. It is arranged by the same categories employed in the body of the issue, where the major stories are translated, condensed or summarized. Additional data are given in brackets when the Pravda or Izvestia headline is not self-explanatory. Datelines, newspapers and news services cited by Pravda or Izvestia as the source of the report are also given in brackets in many cases. Bibliographical data appear in this sequence: name of paper date/page-approximate length in words. Items starred appeared in a previous issue of the Current Digest.

MAY 7—13, INCLUSIVE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WORLD POLITICS

VICTORY OVER GERMANY

Appeal by Presidium of National Council of National Front of Democratic Germany [on occasion of Liberation Day], Pr 8/3-600, Izv 8/4-600. Soviet government delegation arrives in Prague, Pr 8/3-250, Izv 8/4-350. Soviet government delegation's visit in Czechoslovakia, Pr 8/3-100. Exert every effort in fight for peace, by Prime Minister of German Democratic Republic Otto Grotewohl, Pr 8/3-1900. Fight for peace with might and main! by Prime Minister of German Democratic Republic Otto Grotewohl, Izv 8/3-1700. Czechoslovak people prepare for seventh anniversary of country's liberation by Soviet Army, Izv 8/4-75. Message to Chairman of U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers Generalissimo J. V. Stalin from W. Ulbricht on behalf of Central Committee of Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Pr-Izv 9/1-550. Message from Prime Minister of German Democratic Republic Grotewohl to Chairman of U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers Comrade J. V. Stalin, Pr-Izv 9/1-500. Message from J. Stalin to Prime Minister of German Democratic Republic Comrade O. Grotewohl, Pr-Izv 9/1-100. Message from President of German Democratic Republic W. Pieck to Chairman of Presidium of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet Comrade N. M. Shvernik, Pr-Izv 9/1-550. Message from N. Shvernik to President of German Democratic Republic Comrade W. Pieck, Pr-Izv 9/1-75. (Editorial)—Victory Day, Pr 9/1-1300. (Editorial)—Soviet people's historic victory, Izv 9/1-1400. Order of the Day of U.S.S.R. Minister of War, Marshal of the Soviet Union A. Vasilevsky, Pr-Izv 9/1-150. Order of the Day of U.S.S.R. Minister of the Navy, Vice-Admiral N. Kuznetsov, Pr-Izv 9/1-150. Anniversary of great victory, by Maj. Gen. N. Talensky, Izv 9/2-2800. In honor of Victory Day [Celebrations in Moscow], Pr 9/2-275. Soviet people's historic victory, by Col. Gen. Kuznetsov, Pr 9/2-2800. Speech by Marshal of the Soviet Union I. S. Konev [in Prague], Pr-Izv 9/3-2100. Speech by Chairman of Czechoslovak Council of Ministers A. Zapotocky, Pr 9/3-1900, Izv 9/3,4-1900. Formal meeting in Prague, devoted to seventh anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by Soviet Army, Pr-Izv 9/3-750. Laying of wreaths on graves of Soviet soldiers who died for Czechoslovakia's liberation, Pr-Izv 9/3-225. Soviet government delegation's visit in Czechoslovakia, Pr-Izv 9/3-275. Formal meeting in Berlin on occasion of Liberation Day, Pr 9/4-800, Izv 9/3-800. Laying of wreaths on Soviet soldiers' monuments,

Pr 9/4-300; under heading Laying of wreaths in Berlin, Izv 9/3-300. Message from Chairman of Czechoslovak Council of Ministers Antonin Zapotocky to Chairman of U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers Generalissimo J. V. Stalin, Pr-Izv 10/1-75. Message from J. Stalin to Chairman of Czechoslovak Council of Minister Comrade A. Zapotocky, Pr-Izv 10/1-25. Message from Klement Gottwald to Chairman of Presidium of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet Comrade Nikolai Mikhailovich Shvernik, Pr-Izv 10/1-75. Message from N. Shvernik to President of Czechoslovak Republic Comrade K. Gottwald, Pr-Izv 10/1-50. Message from Vice-Chairman of Czechoslovak Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs Viliam Siroky to U.S.S.R. Minister of Foreign Affairs Comrade A. Ya. Vyshinsky, Pr-Izv 10/1-75. Message from A. Vyshinsky to Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Comrade V. Siroky, Pr-Izv 10/1-25. Peoples of world mark Victory Day [Reports from Chinese People's Republic and Poland], Pr 10/3-350; under heading Victory Day celebrations abroad [Chinese People's Republic, Korean People's Democratic Republic, Poland and Bulgaria], Izv 10/3-650. Peoples of world mark Victory Day [German Democratic Republic], Pr 10/3-125; under heading Population of German Democratic Republic formally marks day of German liberation, Izv 10/3-125. Soviet government delegation's visit in Czechoslovakia, Pr 10/3-75, Izv 10/4-75. Parade in Prague, Pr 10/3-700. Reception in Prague on occasion of seventh anniversary of liberation of Czechoslovakia by Soviet Army, Pr 10/3-100. Seventh anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by Soviet Army, Izv 10/4-750. Moscow's salute [Capital's residents observe Victory Day], Pr 10/2-250. At the banner [Red banner raised over German Parliament at end of World War II and now in Moscow museum, inspires foreign visitors to struggle more vigorously for world peace], by B. Polevoi, Pr 10/2-1700. President of Czechoslovakia K. Gottwald gives dinner in honor of Soviet government delegation, Pr 11/3-100, Izv 11/4-100. U.S.S.R. Ambassador in Prague holds reception in honor of Soviet government delegation, Pr 11/3-150, Izv 11/4-150. Statue of Comrade J. V. Stalin [unveiled] in Zabreh [Czechoslovakia], Pr-Izv 11/3-150. Soviet government delegation leaves Prague, Pr-Izv 13/3-150.

UNITED NATIONS

In U. N. Disarmament Commission [Speech by Ya. A. Malik in Committee I], Pr 10/4-2500, Izv 10/3-2800. In Disarmament Commission [Discussion of U.S. proposals for a world military census], Izv 11/3-800.

ATLANTIC PACT

Anglo-American contradictions [Dispute over Mediterranean Command], Izv 8/4-250. Anglo-American contradictions [Evening News (London) reports Admiral Carney will become actual commander of Mediterranean naval forces], Pr 9/4-150. On path of war preparations [“European Defense Community” treaty signed in Paris], Pr 10/4-150. On international themes: A secret is let out [U.S. and British press confirm fact that U.S. ruling circles intend to replace U.N. with Atlantic alliance], by V. Kudryavtsev, Izv 11/3-400. On path of war preparations [“European Defense Community” treaty] Izv 11/3-150. At the United States' bidding [Signing of “European Defense Community” treaty], by Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov, Pr 13/3-1000.

PEACE FRONT

Monica Felton arrives in Alma-Ata, Pr 10/4-25. All-Burma peace congress opens [in Rangoon], Pr 11/3-25. For five-power peace pact—At conference of British United Machine Builders Union, Izv 11/4-100. International bicycle races—Peace meeting in Bad Schandau, Izv 11/4-125. Peace bicyclists [arrive] on Czechoslovak territory, Pr 13/4-125, Izv 13/3-125. National peace conference in [Toronto] Canada, Pr 12/3-350, Izv 13/3-350. For peace and trade with Soviet Union [Council of Anglo-Soviet Friendship Society formed in Wales], Pr 12/3-50.

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China.—Panchen Lama returns to Lhasa, Pr-Izv 7/4-350. Public health delegation of Chinese People's Republic arrives in Moscow, Pr-Izv 7/4-25. Telegram from Panchen Lama to Chairman of Central People's Government of China Mao Tse-tung, Pr 11/4-200. “Chinese people strive to establish a lasting peace” [Statement by head of British workers' delegation in China—Peking dateline], Pr 12/4-250. Concern for national minorities in China [Special autonomous areas being set up in provinces in South-Central China], Pr 13/3-125. Statement by Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chinese People's Republic, Pr 13/3-750; under heading British authorities' highhandedness in Hong Kong—Statement by Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chinese People's Republic concerning British authorities' persecution of Chinese living in Hong Kong, Izv 13/3-650.

India.—Presidential elections in India [Rajendra Prasad elected President], Pr 7/4-25. Rajendra Prasad is President of India, Izv 7/4-25. Results of elections to local agencies of self-government in Kolhapur [India], Pr 8/3-25.

Japan.—Statement by Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chinese People's Republic Chou En-lai [on “peace treaty” with Japan], Pr-Izv 7/4-2100. Chinese people resolutely support statement by Chou En-lai [on “peace treaty” with Japan], Pr 8/4-300. Democratic parties and public organizations in China support Chou En-lai's statement [on “peace treaty” with Japan], Pr 12/4-650. May Day events in Tokyo—Inquiry in Japanese Diet, Pr 8/4-650. Bloody violence against students in Tokyo, Izv 10/4-100. Violence of Japanese police [Mass arrests], Izv 11/4-75. Japanese workers oppose repressive legislation [General Council of Labor Unions informs Minister of Labor that third general strike will be held], Pr 13/4-25.

Korea.—Events in Korea: Communique of People's Army High Command, Pr-Izv 7/4-100; Pr-Izv 8/4-100; Pr-Izv 9/4-50; Pr-Izv 10/4-75; Pr-Izv 11/4-150; Pr 12/4-100; Pr-Izv 13/4-150. Korean truce talks, Pr 10/4-850, * Izv 10/4-700. * Letter from Joliot-Curie to Austin [on germ warfare in Korea and China], Pr-Izv 7/4-1900. Testimony by American airman on Americans' use of bacteriological weapons [Statement by Kenneth Enoch], Pr 8/4-3100, Izv 8/4-2800; [Statement by John Quinn], Pr 9/4-1200, Izv 9/4-900. Indignation at American aggressors' crimes is growing

[in China], Pr 8/4-350. Conference of scientists of Korean People's Democratic Republic [in Pyongyang], Pr 8/4-350. Savage raids by American air pirates, Pr-Izv 8/4-50. American aggressors continue to use chemical weapons in Korea—Report of Korean Central Telegraph Agency, Pr-Izv 9/4-150. Statement by head of Korean-Chinese delegation Gen. Nam Il, [that next step in truce talks depends on U.N. delegation], Pr 9/4-1500, Izv 9/4-1700. For ending war in Korea—Statement by Secretary of British Peace Committee, Pr 10/4-200. Letter to Truman from American Association of Scientific Workers [asking President to instruct U.S. delegation in U.N. to propose ban on production and use of bacteriological weapons], Pr-Izv 11/4-550. U.S.A. plans extension of germ warfare [U.S. Army's Chemical Corps is studying methods of waging germ warfare in many parts of world—Stockholm dateline], Pr-Izv 11/4-300. New facts exposing American criminals—Hsinhua report, Pr 11/4-300; under heading New facts exposing crimes of American criminals' germ warfare—Hsinhua report, Izv 11/4-300. International review: Vain attempts [U.S. Secretary of State's denials cannot wipe out evidence of germ warfare in Korea], by V. Korionov, Pr 11/4-750. American planes' raid on prisoner-of-war camp in North Korea, Izv 11/4-25. Struggle of North Korean population against American interventionists and Syngman Rhee clique [Union of Struggle to Save the Fatherland formed], Izv 11/4-150. Founding of Korean People's Democratic Republic Academy of Sciences, Pr 12/4-50, Izv 13/4-50. Against germ warfare, by President of International Association of Democratic Lawyers D. N. Pritt, Pr 12/3-2000. Jen Min Jih Pao on Korean truce talks, Pr 12/4-1900. Exhibit in Peking exposing American aggressors' crimes, Pr 12/4-275. American planes' new violation of Panmunjom neutral zone, Pr 12/4-125. Chinese people unanimously condemn American aggressors' crimes [Statements by leaders of four democratic organizations], Pr 13/4-450, Izv 13/4-400. Hsinhua on unrest in prisoner-of-war camps on Kojima Island, Pr-Izv 13/4-300. American press on Korean talks, Pr-Izv 13/4-150. Statement by Gen. Nam Il [on U.S. treatment of prisoners of war], Pr-Izv 13/4-400.

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Radio Day in the people's democracies [Reports from Poland, Rumania and Bulgaria], Izv 8/3-250. 1952 trade agreement between Czechoslovakia and Rumania, Pr 12/3-50.

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Bulgaria.—Monetary reform, abolition of rationing and reduction of retail prices in Bulgaria, Pr 12/3-650, Izv 13/3-650. National holiday [Bulgarian workers greet monetary reform, abolition of rationing and price reductions], Pr 13/1-300.

Finland.—Enslaving American loan to Finland, Izv 11/4-350.

Hungary.—Portrayals of Lenin and Stalin on Hungarian stage [Vishnevsky's "Unforgettable 1919" presented in Budapest], Izv 8/3-225. New blast furnace in operation [Budapest], Pr 13/1-100.

Poland.—Construction of Palace of Culture

and Science begun [in Warsaw], Izv 11/3-150. [Machinery] For construction of Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw [being manufactured in Kiev and Chelyabinsk], Izv 13/2-125. [20] Polish public health figures arrive in Moscow [to observe work of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences], Pr 11/4-50. Metallurgists' Day, Pr 13/1-100.

Rumania.—Message from Dr. P. Groza, on behalf of government of Rumanian People's Republic, and G. Gheorghiu-Dej, on behalf of Rumanian Workers' Party Central Committee to Comrade J. V. Stalin [75th anniversary of Rumania's independence from Turkey], Pr-Izv 10/1-300. Message from J. Stalin to Chairman of Council of Ministers of Rumanian People's Republic Comrade Petru Groza and General Secretary of Rumanian Workers' Party Central Committee Comrade G. Gheorghiu-Dej, Pr-Izv 10/1-75. Message from Minister of Foreign Affairs of Rumanian People's Republic Ana Pauker to U.S.S.R. Minister of Foreign Affairs Comrade A. Ya. Vyshinsky, Pr-Izv 10/1-75. Message from A. Vyshinsky to Minister of Foreign Affairs of Rumanian People's Republic Ana Pauker, Pr-Izv 10/1-50. Message from President of Presidium of Grand National Assembly of Rumanian People's Republic Prof. C. I. Parhon to Chairman of Presidium of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet Comrade N. M. Shvernik, Pr-Izv 10/1-100. Message from N. Shvernik to President of Presidium of Grand National Assembly of Rumanian People's Republic Comrade C. Parhon, Pr-Izv 10/1-25. Rumanian people's holiday [75th anniversary of proclamation of independence; with message to J. V. Stalin], Pr 10/3-1600. 75th anniversary of proclamation of Rumania's independence, by Academician P. Constantinescu-yash, Pr 10/3-1800. Formal meeting in Bucharest, devoted to 75th anniversary of proclamation of Rumania's independence [with message to J. V. Stalin], Izv 10/4-1500. Freedom came from the East—On 75th anniversary of proclamation of Rumania's independence, by Academician C. I. Balmush, Rector of C. I. Parhon University, Izv 10/3-1100. Michurin in Rumania [1500 Michurin circles have 27,000 members], Izv 11/3-100.

Yugoslavia.—Current issue of For a Socialist Yugoslavia [Organ of Yugoslavs in U.S.S.R.], Izv 11/4-125.

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Egyptian newspaper on Anglo-American contradictions in Near East [Beirut dateline], Pr 11/3-75. On international themes: Old plan with new name [Western powers are still trying to set up aggressive bloc in Near East], by V. Kudryavtsev, Izv 11/3-900.

Egypt.—United States actively aids suppression of national liberation movement in Egypt [London dateline], Pr 12/3-75.

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Austria.—Plenary session of Austrian Communist Party Central Committee, Pr 10/4-25.

Germany.—For a united, independent, democratic and peace-loving Germany—Speech by Max Reimann at meeting of German Communist Party Board, Pr 7/4-600, Izv 8/3-950. Mass meeting in Halle [protests "general treaty"], Pr-Izv 8/3-100. Appeal by Board of Communist Party

of Western Germany to German people [to fight against "general treaty" and for peace treaty], Pr 8/3-1800. Against militaristic "general treaty!"—West German miners' statement [Resolution adopted at conference in Essen], Pr 8/3-150. Forthcoming release of German war criminals, Pr 8/3-125. Revival of old nationalist anthem in Western Germany, Pr 8/3-100. Appointment of new Minister of Interior of German Democratic Republic [Willy Stoff], Pr 10/3-25. Statement by representative from headquarters of Soviet occupation troops in Germany [on French plane's violation of rules for flying over territory of German People's Democratic Republic], Pr 11/3-225, Izv 11/4-200. (Editorial)—In interests of Germany and world peace [Soviet government's notes to three Western powers and May 9 message to Germany], Pr 11/1-1300. International review: Path of unity and path of partition [Soviet government's notes to three Western powers and "general treaty"], by V. Korionov, Pr 11/4-850. On international themes: Against militaristic "general treaty" [German people's growing struggle], by V. Kudryavtsev, Izv 11/3-1000. For united, democratic and peace-loving Germany—Speech by Otto Grotewohl [in Bad Schandau], Pr 12/3-1700. American intelligence agent arrested in German Democratic Republic, Pr 12/3-300. For peace treaty with Germany!—Statement by Walter Ulbricht at press conference in Berlin, Pr-Izv 13/4-1700. Against militaristic "general treaty!" [Youth demonstration in Essen], Pr 13/4-400; [Protest demonstrations in Western Germany], Izv 13/4-400. Neues Deutschland on Adenauer's deal with Schuman, Pr-Izv 13/4-300.

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Great Britain.—Film "The Fall of Berlin" shown in London theater, Pr 9/4-100. Unemployment in Britain, Izv 11/4-25.

Italy.—On [forthcoming] municipal elections in Italy, by Staff Correspondent O. Chechetkina, Pr 11/3-1300.

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Brazil.—Statement by Luis Carlos Prestes [calling upon Brazilian people to increase struggle for peace, freedom and independence—Montevideo dateline], Pr-Izv 13/3-150.

United States.—Ambassador of United States of America G. Kennan arrives in Moscow, Pr-Izv 7/4-25. U.S.S.R. Minister of Foreign Affairs A. Ya. Vyshinsky receives Ambassador of United States of America G. Kennan, Pr-Izv 11/4-25. (Feuilleton)—The American wonder mare ["Lady Wonder," the mare of Richmond, Virginia, who, according to This Week Magazine, reads minds and tells fortunes], by D. Zaslavsky, Pr 10/4-400. (Feuilleton)—Lady Wonder [Virginia mare], by M. Mikhailov, Izv 10/4-700. Concert by Paul Robeson [in New York], Pr-Izv 11/3-175. American monopolies' offensive against rights of working class [Smith Bill], Pr 11/3-900. French weekly [Action] on construction of concentration camps in United States, Pr 11/3-150.

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International review: Who needs "federation"

of Central Africa [British imperialism attempts to create "federation" to impede penetration of U.S. capital into the Rhodesias and Nyasaland], by V. Korionov, Pr 11/4-600.

Tunisia.—Situation in Tunisia [Imprisonment of leaders of Neo-Destour Party], Pr 9/4-150.

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World Federation of Trade Unions exposes provocation intrigues [Letters sent from Vienna over forged signature of W.F.T.U.'s General Secretary], Pr 11/4-450. Izv 11/3-300.

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State Loan.—Soviet people subscribe to state loan at meetings throughout country

[Reports from Moscow, Leningrad, Krasnodar, Baku, Vilnius, Kiev, Minsk and Ashkhabad], Pr 7/3-2500; [Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Novosolenovsk, Baku, Vilnius, Minsk, Tashkent, and Sverdlovsk], Izv 7/3-2500; [Tashkent, Frunze, Yerevan, Moscow, Stalinabad, Tallin, Stalino and Vladivostok], Pr 8/1-2600; [Moscow, Riga, Kuibyshev, Kishinev, Stalino, Alma-Ata, Yerevan and Barnaul], Izv 8/1-2000; [Alma-Ata, Kuibyshev, Tbilisi, Petrozavodsk, Stavropol and Chelyabinsk], Pr 9/2-1500; [Moscow, Tallin, Tbilisi and Khabarovsk], Izv 9/2-1100. (Photographs)—Factory workers and collective farmers subscribe to state loan, Pr 7/1 [three]; Izv 7/1 [two]; [one], Pr 8/1; [two], Izv 8/1. (Editorial)—Striking demonstration of Soviet patriotism [Subscription to state loan], Pr 8/1-1400. On ships at sea [Crews of four Soviet vessels subscribe to state loan], Izv 9/2-350. Announcement of U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finance [State loan oversubscribed by 5,712,374 rubles; closes May 10], by U.S.S.R. Minister of Finance A. Zverev, Pr-Izv 10/1-75. (Editorial)—Brilliant success of new loan, Pr 10/1-1200. (Editorial)—Brilliant success of new loan, Izv 10/1-1100.

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Territory Party Committee I. Boitsov, Pr 10/2-1900. Kharkov Province sericulture [Collective farms earn 1,300,000 rubles during 1951 raising silk], Izv 10/2-50. Spring in Park Garden [Kuznetsk's Stalin Metallurgical Combine truck gardens supply workers with fresh vegetables and fruit], by A. Ozersky, Izv 10/2-300. Letter to Stalin from Eighth Congress of Uzbekistan Cotton Growers [reviewing achievements in 1951 and making pledges for 1952], Pr-Izv 11/1,2-4500. Resolutions and deeds [Failure to implement resolution of Saratov Province Soviet Executive Committee on sowing forage grasses], by Staff Correspondent I. Afanasyev, Izv 11/2-700. (Feuilleton)—Steppe mirage [Kazakh collective farm chairman reports nonexistent facilities], by M. Dmitrovsky and I. Spivakov, Izv 11/3-750. Follow-up: "Major task of agricultural workers" [Crimea Province Soviet Executive Committee adopts measures to eliminate shortcomings], Izv 11/3-50. (Editorial)—Successfully complete spring sowing, Pr 12/1-1300. Letter to Stalin from collective farmers, M.T.S. and state farm employees and agricultural specialists of Altai Territory [reviewing achievements in 1951 and making pledges for 1952], Pr 12/1,2-7000. Letter to the editor: Develop crafts and trades on collective farms, by V. Sharin, Chairman of Obukhovo Village Soviet Executive Committee, Pizhanka District, Kirov Province, and Deputy to province Soviet, Izv 13/2-400. On millionaire collective farms [55 Latvian collective farms have million-ruble annual incomes], by Staff Correspondent N. Churakov, Izv 13/2-125.

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MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

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Miners' Palace of Culture [New center costing 4,000,000 rubles opens in Voroshilovgrad], Pr 9/2-100. New Palace of Culture [Sverdlovsk], by Staff Correspondent V. Safonov, Izv 9/2-50. Letter to the editor: City needs an art gallery, by A. Gaskonsky of the Archangel Museum staff, Izv 11/3-225.

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THE ARTS

Evening honoring Pyatnitsky State Russian Folk Chorus [Concert to commemorate awarding of Stalin Prizes to several of chorus' soloists], Izv 8/4-150. Outstanding Soviet motion picture—Audience comments on "Unforgettable 1919" [Statements of approval by student, assistant M.T.S. director, colonel, locomotive engineer and worker], Pr 11/3-1000. Songfests in Belorussia, Pr 13/2-125. Theater program, Pr 7/4-100, Izv 7/4-150; Pr 8/4-100, Izv 8/4-150; Pr 9/4-150, Izv 9/4-125; Pr 10/4-150, Izv 10/4-150; Pr 11/4-275; Izv 11/4-150; Pr 12/4-125; Pr-Izv 13/4-150.

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Evening of German Democratic Republic literature [held in Moscow factory club], Izv 7/4-225.

PRESS AND PUBLISHING

Review of the press: Superficial approach to problems of Party work [Stalingradskaya pravda coverage of local Party activities shows unfamiliarity with most urgent problems of Party life], Pr 8/2-1000. Follow-up: "A complimentary publication" [Author of booklet which heaped undeserved praise on Kishinev shoe factory removed from editorial work; Party and publishing officials who failed to take action against author are reprimanded], Pr 8/2-200. New books [Ten titles released by State Children's Publishing House], Pr 10/2-125. Forgotten district newspapers [Novosibirsk Province Party Committee neglects to fill vacancies on local newspapers' editorial staffs], by Staff Correspondent for Novosibirsk Province N. Bolkunov, Pr 10/2-600. Novosti [News] editorial board announces death of Editor in Chief, Prof. Mikhail Mikhailovich Morozov, Pr 10/4-50. Board of Union of Soviet Writers and Novosti editorial board announce death of Mikhail Mikhailovich Morozov, Izv 10/4-50. From the latest mail: Strange stand [Severnaya pravda (Northern Truth) often fails to print letters on violations of Collective Farm Statutes], Pr 11/3-400. Review of the press: Valuable initiative not supported [Insufficient coverage in Tambovskaya pravda (Tambov Truth) of competition between Tambov and Voronezh collective farmers], Pr 13/2-1200. Evening at Tschaikowsky Concert Hall [honors Pravda staff and staff of Stalin Publishing House], Pr 13/4-250. (Obituary)—V. I. Kurilenkov [Life sketch submitted by group of friends and associates], Izv 13/4-275. Vasily Ivanovich Kurilenkov [Izvestia editorial board announces death of assistant editor in charge of literature and arts], Izv 13/4-50.

RADIO—TV

(Editorial)—Radio Day, Pr 7/1-1300. (Editorial)—Radio Day, Izv 7/1-1400. Important means of communist training of masses [Radio], by U.S.S.R. Minister of Communications, N. Psurtsev Pr 7/3-2100. Soviet radio, by Chairman A. Puzin of U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Radio Broadcasting Committee, Izv 7/3-2000. In honor of Radio Day [Formal ceremonies in Moscow], Pr 8/2-200. Celebration of Radio Day, Izv 8/1-200. Central radio broadcasting system [Program for day following on one, two or three networks], Pr 7/4-150; Pr 8/4-75, Izv 8/4-150 [two television programs]; Pr 9/4-150, Izv 9/4-250 [one each]; Pr 10/4-150, Izv 10/4-300 [three each]; Pr 11/4-300

[three]; Pr 12/4-300 [three]; Pr 13/4-300 [three]; Izv 13/4-200 [one].

SPORTS

Soccer competition [Exhibition matches continue in Moscow], Pr 8/4-75, Izv 8/4-100; Pr 9/4-150; Izv 9/4-100; Pr 11/4-100; Izv 11/4-124; Pr-Izv 13/4-25. Ye. Geller is U.S.S.R. Grand Master [Committee on Physical Culture and Sports Affairs awards title for achievements in Soviet and interna-

tional chess competitions], Pr 10/4-75, Izv 10/4-50. Polish soccer players arrive in Moscow, Pr-Izv 10/4-50. Soviet-Polish exhibition soccer match, Pr 12/4-250. Soviet-Polish soccer match, Izv 13/4-150. Relay race on Moscow's Sadovoye Boulevard, Pr 12/4-200. For U.S.S.R. chess championship [Plans for national tournament], Pr 13/4-75.

MISCELLANY

Meeting of front line friends [Artists, writers and war correspondents who

served together at front in second world war hold reunion in Moscow], Izv 10/4-100. Reception by Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Women [for foreign delegates to May Day celebration], Pr 11/4-100. Foreign delegations leave [Moscow], Pr 12/4-50. (Photographs)—Stalin Prize winners [Seven], Pr 12/1; [Seven], Pr 13/1; [Five], Izv 13/1. Readers report [Three items], Izv 8/2-100. News notes [Six items], Pr 8/2-200; [Three], Izv 10/2-100; [Three], Izv 13/2-100.

WAGE SYSTEM (Continued From Page 9)

Correct application of the progressive piecework system promotes an increase in output without increasing equipment or number of workers, and ensures economy and a reduction in the unit cost of output produced. The progressive piecework system is applied within the limits of the wage fund fixed for an enterprise, in conformity with its production plan.

In addition to the progressive piecework system, a bonus piecework system is also used. Premiums are paid for quick mastery of new types of output, for economy in fuel and electric power in excess of plan, reduction in unit cost and other qualitative indices. Skillful application of the bonus system makes it possible to raise the productivity of labor, to cut the unit cost of output and to improve its quality. The task consists of effectively using the bonus system as an important economic lever in the struggle for the correct organization and advance of socialist production.

At present the piecework system is the predominant form of wages in our socialist industry. Pieceworkers make up about 75% of all the industrial workers of the U.S.S.R. However, there are still not a few enterprises where the piecework form of payment is obviously insufficiently applied. It is clear that it is necessary to strive for a switch to the piecework system in places where the labor of the workers can be technically normed.

The introduction of progressive technical norms in production and calculation of output has great importance for practical realization of the socialist principle of remuneration according to work, and especially for the organization of the piecework system...

Time wages should be used only in cases where technical norm-setting is impossible by virtue of the peculiarities of production, where the output of the individual worker cannot be calculated exactly and expressed in a fixed number of articles or operations. Time wages are chiefly paid to categories of workers engaged in auxiliary work, and also to engineers, technicians and employees of enterprises and institutions.

Time wages are of two kinds: simple time wages and bonus time wages.

Under the simple time payment system the remuneration of the worker's labor is carried out according to a fixed scale in conformity with his wage-rate category and time at work. The simple time-wage system gives the worker less material interest in the results of his labor, in raising productivity, in increasing output, than does piecework.

The bonus time-wage system is more progressive. Under this system, bonuses for fulfillment and overfulfillment of quantitative and qualitative indices of the production plan are paid to workers over and above their earnings according to wage rates. The bonus time-wage system ensures more correct use of equipment, raw materials, fuel and electric power, and makes it possible to seek greater successes in the struggle to produce output of high quality, to lower unit costs. Therefore, it is necessary to work out a system of indices for the successful fulfillment of which a bonus in addition to the time rate is paid to the workers (for example, to mechanics and electricians for the operation of equipment without breakdowns, for economy of electric power, etc.).

Workers whose labor is not rated receive wages in conformity with salaries fixed according to positions held. In this category of officials and workers are executives of economic bodies, engineers and technicians of enterprises, employees, junior service personnel, and a part of the auxiliary workers. Correct organization of the labor and wages of executives and engineers and technicians of industrial enterprises and construction projects has great importance for the development of socialist industry. These officials and workers are encouraged in a material sense by bonuses for fulfillment and overfulfillment of production plans; the bonuses represent a payment in addition to salaries.

The rules and manner of awarding bonuses are determined by provisions approved by the government. Executives and engineers and technicians of enterprises are given bonuses on condition of fulfillment by the enterprise of the monthly production plan, not only with respect to quantitative indices, but also with respect to range of output and lowering of unit costs. Workers in shops are

awarded bonuses on condition of fulfillment of both quantitative and qualitative indices of the shop plan—that is, indices of expenditure of working time, expenditure of materials, fuel, electric power, etc. Executives and engineers and technicians of construction projects are paid bonuses for fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan of capital construction if the target set for bringing productive capacity into operation is fulfilled. The size of the bonuses depends on the degree of overfulfillment of the state plan.

Staffs of workers, engineers, technicians and employees of advanced enterprises and construction projects are encouraged by way of bonuses through all-Soviet socialist competition. Recognized as victorious in all-Soviet socialist competition are those enterprises which have achieved the greatest overfulfillment of the state plan of output, in fixed itemization and assortment, not only with respect to quantitative indices but with respect to qualitative indices; enterprises which have reached targets set for raising labor productivity and lowering unit costs, have produced more accumulations in excess of plan and also have fulfilled the plan of housing and cultural and welfare construction and of improving labor safety. Victorious enterprises in all-Soviet socialist competition receive challenge red banners of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, the Central Council of Trade Unions, and ministries, and fixed monetary funds (at the expense of accumulations in excess of plan) for the improvement of the cultural and welfare conditions of the workers and for awarding bonuses to the best workers of the enterprises. ...

Every industrial worker, after submitting to a test, receives a category in accordance with his qualifications. The higher the qualifications, the higher the category on the basis of which payment is made for the work. Pieceworkers who do work paid at a lower rate than that of the category assigned to them have the right to the payment, in addition to the piecework wage, of the difference between their rate and the rate of pay for the work performed in the time actually at work (if this difference comes to more than one category and the worker fulfills the quota of output). ...

FEATURE

The Current Digest of the Soviet Press

Scholars and journalists have long encountered difficulty in obtaining current materials regarding the Soviet Union. They are peculiarly dependent upon following the Russian press closely for domestic developments, documents, statistics, indications of official attitudes and policies, and public declarations of the U. S. S. R.

To help meet this need, the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, has undertaken to publish this Current Digest of the Soviet Press.

SELECTION

The two most important Soviet newspapers, Pravda and Izvestia, are received by air mail. Their contents are utilized in the Current Digest as a general rule within approximately one month after the date of their publication in Moscow.

These two carry the highest authority among Soviet newspapers, and print most of the general news and information carried by the Soviet press as a whole. The more important items from these two papers are given in full in the Current Digest. Others are condensed, summarized or represented by headline and bibliographical reference.

The Current Digest also contains selections from approximately 40 other Soviet newspapers and magazines which are not usually received in the United States by air mail. Because of the necessary time lag, only material of special or lasting interest to persons engaged in the study of Soviet developments is reprinted from these papers and magazines.

QUARTERLY INDEX

All the material in each issue is grouped under subject matter headings, and subscribers receive a quarterly index to the Current Digest. The index also covers other translations of current Soviet materials and the contents of Soviet publications printed in English, and should thus provide a comprehensive guide to Soviet press material available in English.

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All items marked (Complete text) or (Condensed) retain the exact phraseology of the original throughout. Those marked (Summary) may be restated for brevity's sake.

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All communications should be addressed to the Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 413 West 117th Street, New York 27, N.Y.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE
ON SLAVIC STUDIES

SOME PUBLICATIONS FROM WHICH TRANSLATIONS APPEAR

NEWSPAPERS

Gudok [Whistle], railroad daily.
Izvestia [News], government daily.
Komsomolskaya pravda [Young Communist League Truth], daily of Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.
Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], Army daily.
Krasny flot [Red Fleet], Navy daily.
Literaturnaya gazeta [Literary Gazette], semiweekly of Soviet Writers' Union.
Moskovskaya pravda [Moscow Truth], Moscow city and province daily.
Pionerskaya pravda [Young Pioneer Truth], semiweekly for children.
Pravda [Truth], Communist Party daily.
Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture daily.
Sovetskoye iskusstvo [Soviet Arts], semi-weekly of Ministry of Cinematography, Committee on Affairs of the Arts and Committee on Affairs of Architecture.
Trud [Labor], daily of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Gazette], semiweekly of Union republic Ministries of Education and trade unions of educational workers.
Vechernyaya Moskva [Evening Moscow], Moscow city and province daily.
Vedomosti Verkhovnoy Soveta SSSR [Bulletin of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet], weekly.

TRANSLITERATION

The transliteration system employed by the Current Digest is designed for the convenience of readers who do not know Russian. The aim is to approximate the Russian words as closely as possible without diacritical marks, superscripts or apostrophes.

The following transliteration table is used except when names have recognized English spellings (e.g., Tchaikowsky, Alexander):

а	а	к	к#	х	kh
б	б	л	л	ц	ts
в	в	м	м	ч	ch
г	г*	н	н	ш	sh
д	д	о	о	щ	shch
е	е**	п	п	ъ	(omit)##
ё	yo†	р	р	ы	y
ж	zh	с	с	ь	(omit)##
з	з	т	т	э	e
и	и	у	у	ю	yu†
й	it†	ф	f	я	ya††

* г = v in genitive endings ero (evo), oro (ovo).

** е = ye when initial and after в, з and all vowels except и, or when preceded by vowel-consonant combinations as in Slavyanye.

† ё = o after ж and ш.

†† Combinations ий and ия = y.

кс = x in words using x in English forms (Maxim, Alexander).

ь and ы before vowels are transliterated y.

† ю after и = iu.

†† я after и = ia; after и = a, as in Izvestia.

MAGAZINES

Bolshevik, Communist Party fortnightly.
Izvestia Akademii nauk SSSR [Journal of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences], bimonthly, published in three separate volumes: Division of Economics and Law, Division of History and Philosophy, Division of Literature and Language.
Krokodil [Crocodile], fortnightly of humor and satire.
Kulturno-prosvetitel'naya rabota [Cultural-Educational Work], monthly dealing with adult education and indoctrination work.
Lektsii-broshury [Lecture Pamphlets], lectures published semiweekly by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Nauka i zhizn [Science and Life], monthly popular science magazine published by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Ogonyok [Flame], popular illustrated weekly.
Planovoye khozyaistvo [Planned Economy], monthly of State Planning Committee.
Poligraficheskoye proizvodstvo [Printing], monthly of Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling.
Professionalniye soyuzы [Trade Unions], monthly of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Semya i shkola [Family and School], monthly of Russian Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Slavyanye [Slavic World], Slavic Committee monthly.
Sotsialisticheskoye selskoye khozyaistvo [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture monthly.
Sovetskaya etnografiya [Soviet Ethnography], monthly.
Sovetskaya kniga [Soviet Book], bibliographical monthly of Academy of Sciences.
Sovetskaya muzyka [Soviet Music], monthly of Union of Soviet Composers and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Sovetskaya pedagogika [Soviet Education], monthly of Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo [Soviet State and Law], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Law Institute and Institute of Juridical Sciences of Ministry of Justice.
Teatr [Theater], monthly of Soviet Writers' Union and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR [Academy of Sciences Herald], monthly.
Voprosy ekonomiki [Problems of Economics], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute.
Voprosy filosofii [Problems of Philosophy], thrice-yearly organ of Academy of Sciences' Philosophy Institute.
Voprosy istorii [Problems of History], monthly of Academy of Sciences' History Institute.
Vneshnyaya torgovlya [Foreign Trade], monthly of Ministry of Foreign Trade.
Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii [Journal of Moscow Patriarchate], monthly of Moscow Patriarchate of Russian Orthodox Church.
Literary monthlies: { Novy mir [New World].
Oktyabr [October].
Znamya [Banner].
Zvezda [Star] (Leningrad).

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